Weather
Clear, milder, weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 55.7 and the minimum 36.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.9 and 50.7.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 40 pages in three sections

NO. 2535 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 日六十月十年未己 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

CARRANZA FLEES MEXICO: U.S. INTERVENTION EXPECTED

U.S. ENVOYS AT PARIS TO STAY THERE

Departure Postponed To Await Protocol Signing By Germans

FOCH CALLED IN

Fiume Question Not To Be Part Of Hungarian Peace Treaty

WARNING ISSUED

British Field Marshal Called To Take Part In Conference

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 2.—The American Peace Delegation has postponed its departure, it is believed, owing to the failure of the Germans to sign the protocol regarding the execution of the armistice terms. It is stated on excellent authority that America is equally interested with the other Powers in this matter in spite of Senate's non-ratification of the treaty.

The Supreme Council has decided not to introduce the Fiume question into the Hungarian Peace Treaty, thus eliminating the Italians' and Jugo-Slavs' objections to signature.

Marshal Foch' Presence At Conference Significant

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 5, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Council met yesterday, M. Clemenceau presiding. The question of the distribution of German warships was again examined. The heads of Delegations afterwards met alone. Marshal Foch was present at this conference, the proceedings of which have been kept strictly secret.

The Petit Parisien comments:

"The presence of Marshal Foch with the five heads of the Allied Delegations warrants the supposition that measures of a military order were discussed and after the threatening notes which Germany has just brought on herself as the result of the bad faith which she has demonstrated, and of the evident desire which she evinces not to carry out the Peace Treaty it may consequently be concluded that these military measures are directed against Germany."

Further, it is announced from London that Feld Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has been urgently called to Paris to confer with Marshal Foch regarding certain measures connected with the Peace Treaty.

Germany Must Supress Military Organisations

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Supreme Council has adopted the resolution proposed by Marshal Foch calling on Germany to suppress military organisations formed contrary to the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Replying to the Allied Note of November 15 the President of the German Delegation on November 26 handed M. Clemenceau a Note complaining that in spite of the satisfaction Germany had given regarding deliveries of coal and regarding the murder of the French sergeant in Berlin, the repatriation of German prisoners of war had not yet been effected.

The Allied Note, replying to the German Note, declares that the agreement advancing the date of the application of the Treaty concerning prisoners, was conditional on Germany fulfilling the conditions of the armistice and was suspended on account of their non-fulfilment. The Note refutes the German charges and declares that the German Government is endeavoring to excite public opinion against the Allies as regards prisoners of war.

Referring to the question of the punishment of war criminals, the Note says that Germany must not expect to re-enter the community of nations unless she fulfils her obligations.

Paris, December 1.—The Supreme Council today after hearing Sir George Clerk's report, decided to request the new Hungarian Government to send a delegation to negotiate terms of peace. The Council also decided to request the Esthonian Government to show more regard for General Judenitch.

Didn't Win Bride On Horseback, So Wedding Annulled

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 28.—The French courts have granted a French diplomatist an annulment of his marriage with an American actress, whom he met in Shanghai. The pair, whose names are not given, were married in Mongolia by a Belgian missionary. French law required that a Frenchman marrying abroad should have the ceremony performed according to the usages of the country in which the ceremony was carried out, and the usages of Mongolia are capture on horseback or purchase, neither of which was followed.

The above cable may refer to the case of the Comte de Lesdain, who was attached to the French Legation at Peking some years ago. In 1903 he published a book "En Mongolie" a record of a trip he made to Mongolia from June 15 to September 22, 1902.

Comte de Lesdain came here from Saigon about 1900 and was then married to a French lady. They were later divorced and he is reported to have contracted another marriage in Mongolia. But this was ten or eleven years ago.

ANNUAL CONTEST OVER SWEEP COIN BEGINS IN COURT

The annual battle over the division of spoils from the Champion Sweep is on.

Sen-pao, an amah in the household of M. LeBris, held a half interest in the winning number which netted her something better than gold $50,000.

Now another amah in the household of M. Hoschner, asserts that she has an interest in the speculation.

And so she has taken her plaint to the French Mixed Court.

Her story and that of the defendant were heard yesterday. Then the case was adjourned to next Tuesday when a number of witnesses will be heard and the magistrate will seek to determine the justice in the matter.

M. Bazin appears as counsel for the plaintiff, while M. d'Auxion de Ruffe is for the defense.

Corporation In U.S. To Finance Exports Authorised In Bill

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington November 30.—The House of Representatives has adopted the bill authorising the formation of an American Corporation to finance exports.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED IN ITALY

Work Completely Stopped In Cities Of Rome, Milan And Florence

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, December 2.—In consequence of certain unexplained incidents in Rome, a general strike has been declared in Rome, Milan, and Florence. The stoppage of work is complete. The strike has occasioned patriotic demonstrations, everywhere. No disturbances are reported, except in Milan, where two demonstrators were killed in a collision with the Police.

The Ex-Premier Signor Orlando, the Governmental candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber, defeating the Socialist, Signor Lazzari, by 251 votes to 143.

MAIL TO U. S. TUESDAY

Mails for the United States will close at the United States Post Office Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Registered mails will close at six o'clock tomorrow evening. The mails will go by the steamer Justin, arriving in Seattle on January 14.

COAL SUPPLY IN U.S. DOWN TO A MINIMUM

Wage Increase Ordered By Government Is Rejected By Men

SHIPPING HALTED

Bunkering Of Foreign Vessels Stopped On December 5

TO SEIZE MINES?

Nation's Industries Are Crippled; Households Without Fuel

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 2.—The bunkering of foreign ships will be discontinued at all ports as from December 5.

INCREASE REFUSED

Chicago, November 30.—The mine-owners of the central bituminous coal fields have posted up notices granting the 14 percent wages advance recommended by the Fuel Controller but the miners have not returned to work.

Governor Allen, of Kansas, has undertaken to man the mines of Kansas with four thousand volunteers protected by six hundred Federal soldiers. Fifteen hundred switchmen have struck in Kansas City, threatening a stoppage of coal trains.

CONFERENCE ENDS

Washington, November 29.—The Coal Conference (attended by the owners, miners' representatives, and Government delegates for consumers) which has been in session since the 14th inst. has been dissolved.

The Government has decided to confiscate the collieries, the owners of which are not willing to resume work.

The Government will raise the wages of miners by 14 percent and the returning miners will be protected by troops.

No Compromise Reached At Washington Conference

Washington, November 26.—(Japanese Official Despatch)—Although the conference called by Secretary of Labor Wilson to settle the wage dispute between the operators and bituminous coal miners has been in session at Washington for some weeks, no compromise has yet been effected. The miners have abandoned their original demand and have agreed to accept the Government's compromise proposal of an increase in wages by 31 percent, but the mine owners refuse this, firmly contending that a 20 percent increase is their limit. There are some in official circles who are in favor of a second compromise, making the increase 25 percent.

A deadlock has been the situation during the last days and it is believed by some that the Government will be obliged to adopt some drastic measures for the solution of the difficulty. Although the strike order has been cancelled, something like 360,000 miners have not yet resumed work and the scarcity in the coal supply is daily increasing.

SHORT BUNKER SUPPLY

Yesterday the superintendent of the railroads issued a notification to the following effect:

The American Government will supply coal to enable ships to reach the next coaling station in respect of those vessels which were in American ports on November 25.

With regard to vessels arriving in American ports after November 25, all possible convenience will be given in accordance with the general policy regarding the coal supply to be framed and put into operation.

As the present output of coal is not more than 30 or 40 percent of the usual production, the scarcity in the supply is becoming severe in various sections.

PLAN REJECTED

(*Kokusai American Direct*)

Washington, November 26.—Mr. Garfield, speaking to the miners' and mineowners' delegates said that the basis of a

(Continued on Page 4)

The Government May Have To Do It

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

JAPANESE OPPOSE PLAN TO CHANGE HOURS OF LABOR

Working Conditions In Mills Of Orient Described At Washington Meeting

CONCESSIONS ARE URGED

Nipponese Are Asked To Take Steps To Bring About Improvements

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, November 29.—An official communique issued by the International Labor Conference shows that the eight-hour day discussion had especial reference to Japan. Mr. George Barnes for Great Britain presented a report showing that in Japan eleven hours a day were worked in the cotton industry while the silk industry employed nine hundred thousand persons, working thirteen hours a day.

Hence the report recognised the impracticability of immediately reducing the hours to Western standards, but upon Japan's assurance that she would accelerate the adoption of the principles current in Western Countries. It was recommended that she should be asked to effect an early substantial reduction of hours of labor.

A forty-eight hour week was recommended for workers under fifteen years, a sixty hour week for silk workers, a fifty-seven hour week for other industries, and also a twenty-four hour weekly rest day.

The Japanese Labor delegate protested against the modifications. He declared that in the textile industries in Japan there were seven hundred thousand women living almost a life of slavery. The Japanese Government delegate pointed out that their industries were less than thirty years old and could not be expected immediately to swallow wholesale all the Western practices which had taken centuries to develop. He urged that Japan had given evidence of her good faith by accepting a number of big concessions, including recognition and encouragement of trade unions, and also conventions as regards unhealthy processes and work for women and children.

Martial Law At Shantung Suspended While Students Protest Foochow Affair

Ma Liang's Soldiers Stack Arms At Tsinanfu For 24 Hours To Enable Students To Register Indignation At Jap Attitude

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, December 4, 1919.—The wave of patriotic sympathy for the province of Fukien struck Shantung, and the students of Tsinan yesterday, had struck them forcibly. Tsinan had learned the meaning of sympathy; they had also learned the meaning of "peaceful" demonstrations. The bomb burst with the calling of a tremendous popular mass meeting by the provincial assembly, held today at noon. Every student in the city was present, and every business man who valued his business interests endeavored to be present. The meeting was presided over by Wang-Hung-I, the popular speaker of the assembly, who throughout the past few months has been one of the sharp thorns in the side of the Japanese.

The sensational part of the proceedings lay in the fact that Tsinan is under martial law, and has been under martial law since the "coup d'etat" of Ma Liang last summer. Ma Liang as Defense Commissioner has seen to it with unusual efficiency that student gatherings did not take place. The evening previous General Ma was politely requested in a message from the Assembly to allow a student meeting. He replied with alacrity, and for one entire day his soldiers with fixed bayonets were withdrawn from the streets, and martial law declared in abeyance. The resulting celebration was a genuine one and while it lasted Ma Liang's grenadiers hob-nobbed with the students, and cheered the paraders as they passed by. The reputation of the energetic Mohammedan Defence Commissioner rose one point in the eyes of students of Tsinan, but only for the twenty-four hours of the armistice. The suspension of martial law expired early this morning, and as day broke, Ma Liang's platoons could be seen taking their stations and stacking their guns again outside the gates of the principal schools in the city, and in front of the campus of the Shantung University.

At the mass meeting the telegrams below were sent in the name of the Shantung Provincial Assembly to the Senate of the United States, to the Parliament of England and to the Parliament of France. Except for the addresses, the texts of the telegrams to England and to France are the same.

MESSAGE TO AMERICA

The American Senate, Washington: The adoption by the United States Senate of the reservations to articles 156, 157 and 158 of the Peace Treaty with Germany shows a fine spirit of justice.

We, the Chinese people, extend our heartfelt thanks for this action.

Please do not waver in your determination, in order that peace may be preserved permanently in the Far East.

The Japanese are relying on their military strength and are harboring mischievous designs against Shantung, where the down-trodden natives burst into tears whenever they speak of the indignities and cruelties suffered at the hands of the Japanese.

At Foochow the police of the Japanese consulate bayoneted our students, attacked our police and soldiers and wounded your citizens. Japan ordered a fleet to proceed to Foochow with the evident purpose of disturbing the peace and of furthering her aggressive designs against China.

Certainly, Japan deserves the nick-name of "Prussia of the Far East." If the Japanese should be allowed to satisfy their ambitions, we fear that the resulting calamity would not be con-

(Continued on Page 6)

SHIPPING STRIKE AT HONGKONG TO BEGIN ON DEC. 17

Chinese Owners And Foreign Association Refuse To Grant Increases

ULTIMATUM IS DELIVERED

Sixty Vessels Affected But List Of Six Companies Are Excluded

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Dec. 6.—The Chinese shipowners have not replied to and the shipowners Protection Association declined to entertain the China Coast Officers, and Engineers' Guilds' representations for an increase of pay.

The guilds have sent an ultimatum to the Shipowners stating that the strike will commence on December 17.

Over sixty vessels will be affected. The following companies are excluded; the Indo-China Navigation Co., the China Navigation Co., The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., the Douglas Steamship Co., Nemazee and Co. and Snowman and Co.

Year's Outlay In U.S. Runs To Five Billion

Estimates Are Presented At Session Of Congress By Treasury Official

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, December 1.—Congress met again today. The Secretary of the Treasury presented the estimates for 1921 totalling $5,000,000,000. The principal items are army, $989,000,000, navy $542,000,000; annual interest on war debt $117,000,000 (?).

The war time restrictions on the consumption of coal have been restored for the duration of the coal strike, supplies being only furnished for transport, administrative and household purposes.

ULTIMATUM ABOUT TO BE DELIVERED

Defiance Of Washington Seen In Refusal To Free Consul

ARMY ON BORDER

Preparations For Active Warfare Proceeding Swiftly In U.S.

EMBARGO PUT ON

Units That Won Fame On French Fields Ready For Invasion

(*Asahi Service*)

Washington, November 28.—A new rebellion has occurred in the City of Mexico and President Carranza has fled from his Capital.

With regard to the Jenkins incident, the Washington Government has been in negotiation with the Mexican Government but as the latter has failed to gave a satisfactory reply, America is going to issue an ultimatum.

MEXICO FELT JUSTIFIED

(*Kokusai American Direct*)

Washington, November 26.—The Mexican Government announces that it is impossible to accede to the American demand to release Jenkins, declaring that there is no legal foundation for the principle in International Law, on which the United States can base its demand. It is asserted that the executive department cannot interfere in the matter which is entirely in the hands of the Court.

The imprisonment of Jenkins says the Mexican announcement, is neither unjustified nor arbitrary to Jenkins and the refusal to give bail cannot be considered as the molestation of the victim.

Ten of the wealthiest ranchmen in Vera Cruz are now held by bandits for a ransom of $150,000.

AMERICA IS PREPARED

El Paso, November 20.—There is now along the Mexican border a greater concentration of troops than at any time since 1916. Many of the regiments are at greatly depleted strength, due to discharge of emergency enlistment men, but recruits are reporting at the rate of 2,500 to 3,000 men a day, and a thirty-day period, army men say will find the regiments at full peace-time authorisation.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, khaki-clad soldiers now patrol the border both day and night, and the force is being constantly augmented with the arrival of new units from overseas.

The forces now assigned to the border patrol are not raw recruits who have entered for the period of an emergency, but are stalwart veterans of foreign campaigns, who have selected the army as a profession, and who are soldiering because they prefer this kind of life.

Among the regiments assigned to the border patrol are several units who won lasting fame on the battlefields of France, and who, even before the great war, had figured in practically every engagement in American military annals. Such regiments are the Ninth and the Twenty-third units, now stationed at San Antonio, in striking five-hour distance of the Rio Grande. These two regiments formed a brigade of the famous Second Division, the first to stop the Teutons on the banks of the Marne, and which opened the great Allied counter-offensive in July, 1918.

EMBARGO IS STRICT

Shipment of arms to border points has been restored to war-time status, according to telegraphic instructions received here by the military intelligence officer from the headquarters of the Southern Department of San Antonio.

Under the ruling, manufacturers of arms and ammunition cannot ship to border points without permission of the military authorities; wholesalers cannot sell to retailers without giving full information to the military intelligence officers in their district, and the retailers through a general agreement, will not sell to Mexicans or to Americans who are not known to have obtained

a permit to buy from the intelligence officers.

REALISE DANGER

A week ago the embargo was lifted on orders from Washington. A protest and a declaration of the danger of lifting the ban went in from all along the border. Yesterday the word came that the temporary lifting of the ban was to be ended at once. The local intelligence officers are now busy trying to check the amount of arms and ammunition that got across the border during that one short week.

Information that Senator Meyers of Montana had introduced a resolution calling for the use of armed forces of the United States to effect the release of Consular Agent W. O. Jenkins, held by bandits for $150,000 ransom at Pueblo Mex., brought intervention talk to a fever heat along the border line.

SLAUGHTERS REGIMENT

(Reuter's Service)

El Paso, December 1.—In revenge for the execution of General Felipe Angeles, General Villa's Chief Lieutenant, by the Carranza Government, a thousand soldiers under General Villa attacked and massacred the 18th Mexican regiment, North of Santa Rosalia. Out of 675 men only two escaped.

SOCIAL WORKER COMING HERE

Mr. Robert A. Woods Of Boston Social Union To Speak In Shanghai

Mr. Robert A. Woods, one of the leading social workers of the United States is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Peking on Tuesday morning and spend several days in Shanghai. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wood and by Mr. and Mrs. Stone, of Boston.

Mr. Wood has been for 28 years the head of the South End House, Boston, one of the leading social settlements of America. In this capacity he has pioneered in this type of service and has won for himself a place of national reputation.

He is president of the National Conference of Social Work and is frequently heard in gatherings of social workers in America. In addition to this he is lecturer on social subjects at Andover Theological Seminary, president of the Boston Social Union, settlement federation, and since 1911 secretary of the National Federation of Social Settlements.

While in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. Woods will meet with several groups interested in social problems. The directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association are arranging for a dinner to be held on Tuesday evening at which Mr. Woods and Mr. Hollinger, Y.M.C.A. man from Russia will be the guests of honor.

Mr. Woods, will address a public meeting Wednesday on "Alcohol in Relation to the Social Evil and Attempts at Regulation." It will be held in the room of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, and under auspices of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

Urges Canadians To Employ Chinese On Their Way Home

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 29.—With a view to reducing the cost of living and developing British Columbia, the Chinese Consul at Vancouver suggests the retention there under indenture of the thousands of coolies who are now en route for China from France.

Americans Here To Given Dinner For Financiers

Distinguished Visitors From United States Are To Be Guests

Five men of importance in American business and financial circles are to be the guests of honor at a dinner to be given at the Columbia Country Club here on Thursday evening, December 18. Hosts at the dinner will be the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China.

The honored guests are:

Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, president of Chase National Bank of New York.

Mr. Charles Stone, president of Hayden, Stone and Company, Boston.

Capt. Robert Dollar, president of The Robert Dollar Company of San Francisco.

Mr. E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation of New York.

Mr. W. F. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Construction Company of New York.

In announcing the dinner Secretary W. A. Chapman urged that there be a good attendance and said that owing to limited accommodations the affair will be restricted to members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Union Church Sale Clears Over $4,700

Ladies Net Big Sum For Benefit Of Limbless Soldiers And Sailors

Ladies of the Union Church, at their annual sale yesterday, cleared $4,700 for the benefit of limbless soldiers and sailors, an amount that compares favorably with that raised in the years during the war. It will probably be sent as in former years to help the men in the Princess Louise Hospital near Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Roehampton Hospital, England.

Throngs crowded Union Church Hall yesterday for the affair. The sale was opened by Lady de Sausmarez after she had been introduced by Dr. J. Darroch.

The main hall was divided off into many booths, each with its own name and manager with assistants. The South room was the tea room and on the upper floor was the Cafe Chantant where foods of various sorts were served and an elaborate program of entertainment provided.

The ladies who had charge of the Cafe Chantant were Mrs. W. J. Williams, Mrs. J. Moodie and Mrs. M. L. Morgan. They were assisted by the Misses McColl, Miss Grant, Miss Vale, Miss Todd, Miss Collishaw, Miss Harris, and Miss Davenport. The singers in the Cafe Chantant were Mrs. Beale, Miss Mathieson, Miss Rasmussen and Mr. Deane Wells.

Mr. Dearn afforded great amusement with his ventroloquist entertainment and the two dainty little girls, Miss Eileen Sandbach and Miss Mabel Wilson, danced for the delight of the Cafe visitors, accompanied by Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Armistead.

In charge of the tea room were Mrs. Aiers, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Anderton, Mrs. Ephgrave, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Johns and Miss Dallas. They were assisted by the following young ladies who served: Miss Ferguson, Miss Dawson, Miss Ross, Miss Johns, Miss Johnson and the Misses Dallas.

The various stalls and their managers were as follows: flower stall—Mrs. L. Lunt, Mrs. Macbeth and assistants; Sweets stall—Mrs. Pearson Grant, Miss Twigg and assistants; novelty and baby stall—Mrs. Ortwin, Mrs. McMurdo and Mrs. Ferrien; fish pond—Mrs. A. Youngson and Mrs. Herbert; toy stall—Mrs. J. B. Grant and Mrs. J. Darroch; parcel stall—Mrs. G. Cameron; needlework stall—Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Mrs. K. Logan and Miss McLellan; home produce—Mrs. E. Kilner, Mrs. Dowie and Mrs. Westbrook; wool stall—Mrs. Miller and Mrs. J. Smith; Aunt Sally, Mrs. A. Youngson, Mrs. Kilner and Mrs. W. Cameron.

The cashiers were Mr. and Mrs. Lacy. Tickets were in charge of Messrs. Frost, R. Viloudaki, N. Viloudaki and Stanley Wheeler.

Concessions Sought By Russian Soviet In Exchanging Prisoners

Conditions Stated For Return Of British Captives By Agent Of Reds

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, November 30.—M. Litvinoff the Soviet representative who is negotiating on behalf of the Moscow Government regarding an Anglo-Russian exchange of prisoners, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that the Soviet was prepared to exchange British prisoners in Russia for Russian prisoners in Great Britain and to permit British nationals to depart from Russia if permission to trade with Russians who were now abroad and were cut off from Russia by the blockade were granted on pre-war conditions, and if they were accorded free communication with Russia, and also if the Soviet were permitted to protect its nationals.

OFFERS DENIAL

London, December 1.—The Labor organ, the Daily Herald, publishes an interview which its correspondent at Copenhagen has had with M. Litvinoff. The Soviet representative denied that Russia had relations with Germany. He said that Russia for economic ends would far prefer relations with Great Britain or America. The real reason of Allied intervention, he declared, could be summed up in one word, "concessions," and, being realists, the Bolshevists preferred to grant concessions to Allied capital than to waste their strength in endless war. M. Litvinoff demanded that a full investigation should be made into the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Bolshevists.

The correspondent recalled Mr. Lloyd George's statement that he had never received a direct suggestion of peace or compromise from Russia and asked M. Litvinoff if he could not write such a letter immediately. M. Litvinoff seemed half-inclined to consider the idea, but said he thought that the responsibility should be left to the Great Congress of Soviets which meets in Moscow on December 3.

New Ambulance For St. Luke's Hospital

The International Recreation Club has presented St. Luke's Hospital with a modern automobile ambulance which is now in commission. The ambulance is built on a Ford chassis and is equipped throughout with electric lighting.

The stretcher is on springs and equipped with mattress, blankets, hot water bottles and everything to make patients comfortable. When necessary a doctor is sent from the hospital on ambulance calls.

The addition of the ambulance to the hospital equipment makes it possible for the institution to be of greater service to the community.

New Raid Launched By Fiume Forces

Vessels With Troops Leave Port; Believed Attack On Chibenik Is Planned

(Reuter's Service)

Belgrade, November 30.—Reports have been received that a destroyer accompanied by a transport left Fiume yesterday having on board Admiral Riszo and a thousand Arditi, their intention being to occupy Chibenik.

BAND TO PLAY TODAY

After a first concert of symphonic music, a second of operatic selections, the Public Band, under Mr. Paci, will play a program of dance and ballet music this afternoon at the Town Hall. The concert will start at five o'clock.

Today's program includes selections from Mozart, Weber, Percy Grainger, Bizet, Saint-Saens and Ponchielli. Over 800 heard the operatic concert last Sunday.

Today's program follows:

1. Ballet from the Pantomime "Les petits Riens"
   (a) Overture
   (b) Andante—Andantine molto grazioso
   (c) Gavotte
   (d) Pantomime—Gigue (Presto) W. A. Mozart
2. Waltz "Invitation to the Dance" ....Weber-Berlioz
3. (a) "Mock Morris"
   (b) "Shepherd's Hey" P. A. Grainger
4. (a) Menuet
   (b) Farandole .....G. Bizet
5. Dance Macabre C. Saint-Saens
6. "Dance of the Hours" A. Ponchielli

MAESTRO M. PACI, Conductor.

New Plan Proposed By Which To Build U.S. Foreign Trade

San Francisco Commerce Chamber Seeks Central Body Of Business Information

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—In the hope of bringing about closer and more effective relationship between American trade interests in this country and in foreign countries, the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has proposed to all American Chambers of Commerce now established in foreign countries that the American Chamber in each foreign country shall unite themselves into a central working body and that the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce be made an intermediary for the purpose of keeping American manufacturers and shippers in constant and intelligent touch with foreign markets.

In a letter outlining the plan the Department says:

CO-OPERATION OBJECT

"The object of each organisation would be to interchange information and co-operate with each other. To disseminate information and assist American firms in foreign lands. There would be no dues or initiation fees for work performed, except possibly, for specific requests by an individual, and the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce would gladly act as the clearing-house or secretary of this organisation without compensation of any kind.

"If the organisation proposed should be completed, this office as secretary would gladly take up any requests of any member regarding questions pertaining to the United States, regardless of whether they pertain to the Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast, Middle west, the south or the country as a whole.

"On receipt of a request from any member for any information procurable in any part of the United States, this office would immediately get in touch with the proper organisation to procure it and would promptly furnish it to the inquiring member.

"We would go further and would gladly issue a monthly bulletin which would contain notes of interest received from the various members and such items of interest collected in this country as we might deem of interest to the various units. This monthly publication would be forwarded regularly to every organisation in the United States likely to be interested, free. No advertisements would be accepted, no compensation of any character received and in this way every city in the United States would be in a position to have available without expense the same information that this office had and every member of the organisation would have the same facilities. Should this plan be adopted and the publication issued, it would reach in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 manufacturers and shippers through their respective organisations.

SHANGHAI APPROACHED

"This proposed organisation would co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and we would urge that the National Chamber utilise and disseminate the information procured and furnished by this office."

The American Chambers of Commerce abroad who are being approached by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce upon the subject are the American Chambers in Paris, London, The Netherlands and her colonies, Amsterdam, Naples, Milan, Barcelona, Salonika, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janerio, Cape Town, Shanghai, Tientsin, Manila, Valparaiso, Barranquilla, Tampico and Havana.

Lady Astor Makes Debut In Commons

Greatest Stir Is Caused By Her Appearance There As Member

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 1.—In the House of Commons today the debut of Lady Astor, the first woman to take her seat in the House, created the greatest stir. The peers gallery was packed. Lord Astor had to find a seat in the distinguished Strangers Gallery, alongside the American Ambassador. Lady Astor, dressed in a dark coat and skirt, a white blouse and a dark tricorne hat, was introduced by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, with the usual ceremonial. She created great amusement by turning round and unconcernedly conversing with Mr. Austin Chamberlain and other Ministers while she was preparing to sign the roll which she signed as "Nancy Astor," after which she took her seat below the gangway.

Austria Has Trouble In Floating Loan

(Reuter's Service)

Vienna, November 30.—The recent negotiations for raising a loan have not led to positive results. Austria wants a credit of forty million Dutch florins to pay for two months' food supplies. The Dutch bankers demand as security a lease of the Austrian tobacco supply.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mme. EPSTEIN

has returned to Shanghai, and will re-open at the

PALACE HOTEL (Room 213)

on Monday Morning

with a full line of the very latest styles just received from New York, comprising

AFTERNOON and EVENING FROCKS and HATS

Anking, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Daitatie, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hofei, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungshan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Kwanghsien, Kienning, Liaochow, Loting, Mohei, Mintsing, Manila, Miyang, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Peking, Pakhoi, Pootung, Pukow, Suining, She Ki Chen, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shaohsing, Sheklung, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Santai, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Taianfu, Taifen, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Shih, Tsining, Tsingtan, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-wei, Weihsien, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchen, Yengchow, Yuchow, Yuengkong

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$1 opens a Savings Account
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SOME ADVANTAGES OFFERED

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
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9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
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12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
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15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

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America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Korea, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

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COTY

We have now received the following perfumes by this famous maker:

ROSE JACQUEMINOT, JASMIN DE CORSE, L'ORIGAN, AMBRE ANTIQUE, CYCLAMEN, VIOLETTE, LILAS POURPRE, CHYPRE, IRIS, LILAS BLANC, VIOLETTE POURPRE, HELIOTROPE

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The very latest in

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IS FULLY APPRECIATED.
BY ALL USERS OF
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THE IDEAL EFFERVESCING SALINE LAXATIVE
Sold by all Chemists and Drug Stores.
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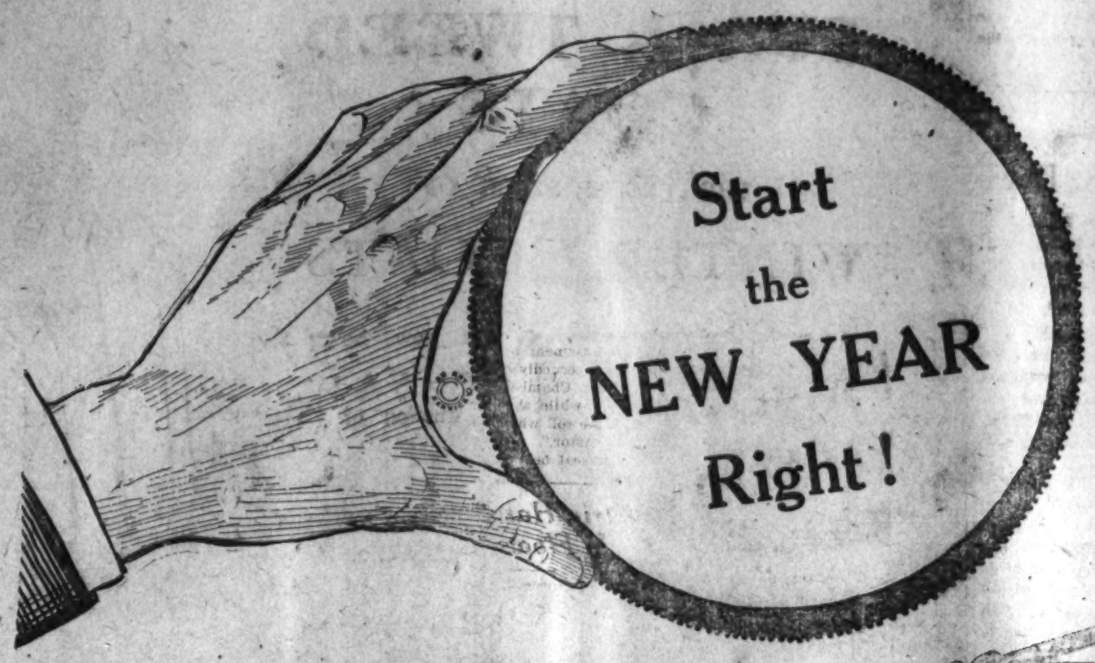
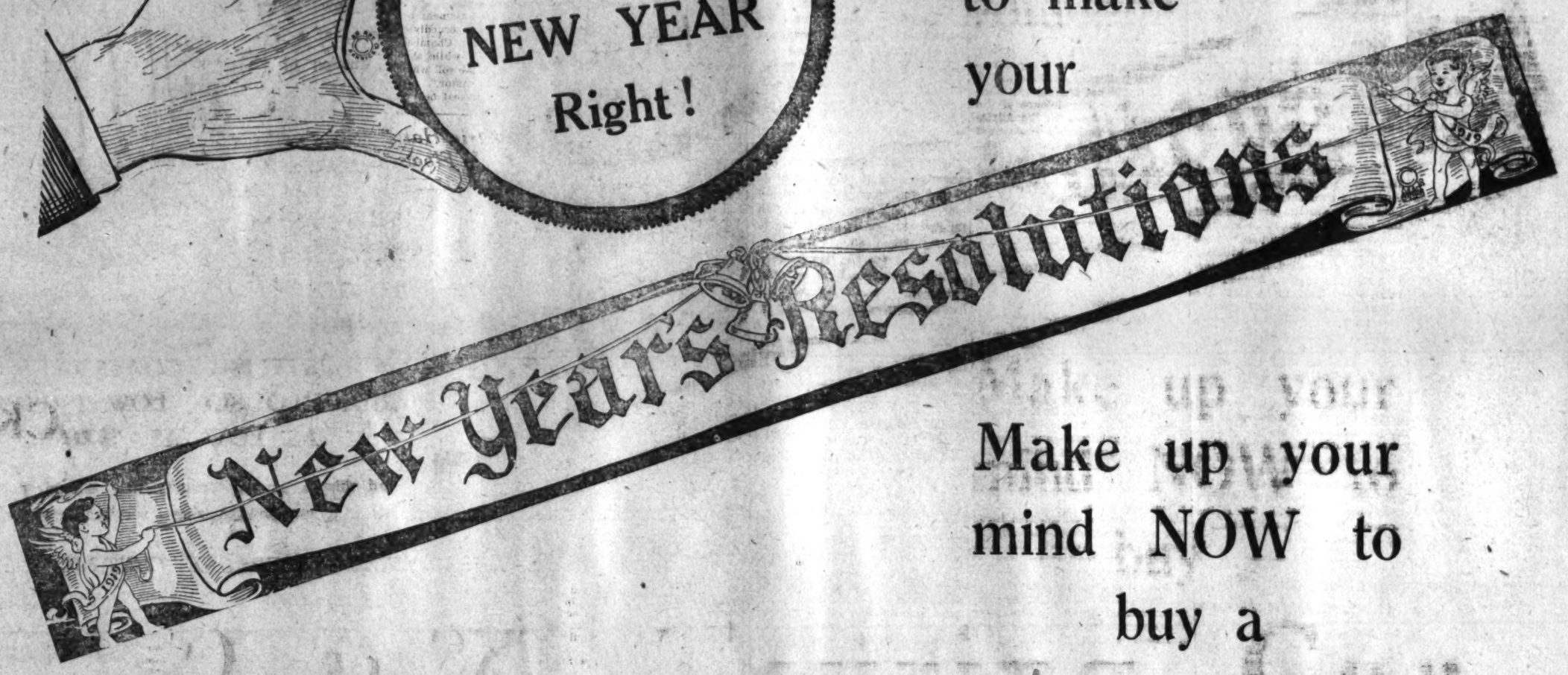


Start the NEW YEAR Right!

Don't wait till DECEMBER 31 to make your

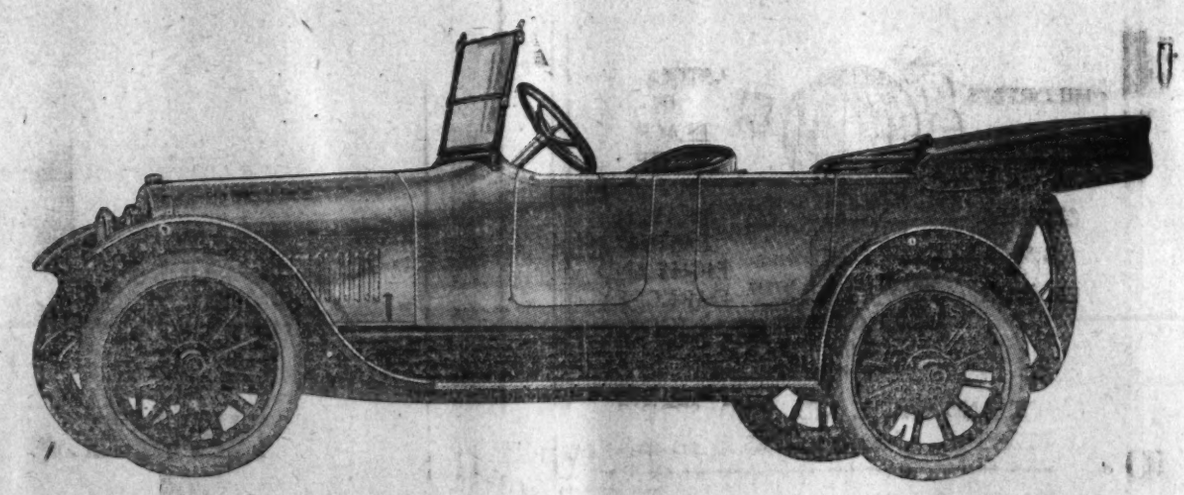


Make up your mind NOW to buy a

BUICK Touring Car

THE ECONOMICAL GASOLENE CONSUMPTION CAR

1919 MODEL



1919 MODEL

We have a few in stock, and by purchasing now you get all the benefit of the high exchange

THERE ARE MORE BUICKS IN SHANGHAI THAN ANY OTHER MAKE OF CAR— THERE'S A REASON FOR EVERYTHING!

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

News Brevities

Mr. Ralph W. Hollinger, Y. M. C. A. secretary in Russia and Siberia, will speak at the American Song Service this afternoon at the Palace Hotel. Mr. J. E. Good will sing.

* * *

The annual meeting and dinner of the American University club will be held Tuesday, December 30. Arrangements are now being made.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, &c. for H. M. Forces from Mrs. Wm. McIntosh, Messrs. R. Grimshaw, P. Lessner, F. C. Banham, M. A. Sinclair, Chas. A. Howard, E. E. Parsons, Butterfield and Swire, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Wuhu Customs Library, Socony and "J. A."

* * *

The conditions and prospects of Christian effort in Szechuen Province, as seen in a recent visit and series of personal evangelism conferences, will be the topic at the missionary prayer meeting tomorrow afternoon at 5:15, at the Union Church Hall. Miss Ruth Paxson, of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, who has just returned from Szechuen, will speak on this interesting and important topic.

* * *

Members of the Municipal Service Club will hold a dance in the South Room of the Town Hall a week from next Wednesday beginning at 9 o'clock. A Christmas tree party will also be given between 4 and 7 on the evening of December 24 to children of the members of the club.

* * *

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will hold its regular meeting at the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. A paper will be read by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur on "Chinese Bronzes."

* * *

The Empress of Russia is due at Shanghai next Saturday.

* * *

Mr. Harold Browett, senior member of the British bar, has been appointed by the judge of the British Supreme Court as official receiver in bankruptcy cases. All communications regarding bankruptcy should hereafter be addressed to Mr. Browett.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Co., Ltd., will be held at 2 Kiukiang Road on December 23 at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Manchuria Co., Ltd., will be held at 2 Kiukiang Road on December 22 at noon.

* * *

Mr. Charles H. Black, president of the Seattle Hardware Company and member of the Seattle Y.M.C.A. board of directors, will be the speaker this afternoon at the Sunday Service League. His subject will be "Business and Religion." The meeting will be held at Martyrs' Memorial Hall and is to start at five o'clock.

* * *

Captain Shapleigh, former commander of the U.S.S. Wilmington, left for Yokohama on the Venezuela. He will take command of the U.S.S. Brooklyn at Yokohama and is to take the cruiser to San Francisco.

* * *

Harvey's Christmas Annual annually published by Harvey's Advertising Agency, is off the press. The 1919 number includes stories by Rhyss Llewellyn, George Lowe, Frank H. Shaw, J. J. Bell, Annie S. Swan, W. M. Graham and others.

* * *

Messrs. J. E. Nathan, H. T. Bankert, J. Fraser, Miss M. E. Pirie and E. Goncher, Lieut. J. Lewis and Messrs. W. S. Wheaton, J. H. Green and W. S. Kent arrived from Japan on the Yamashiro Maru.

* * *

Two small fires in seven minutes called out Hongkew and Central divisions of the fire department yesterday afternoon. The first call, at two o'clock, caused little damage at a Chinese shop at Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads where the woodwork had been set afire when a kettle of fat had boiled over. Defective electric wiring started a blaze at a Chinese clothes shop at S243 Ningpo Road. Chemical extinguishers were used to deal with the small blaze.

* * *

In aid of local Jewish charities a benefit dinner and ball will be given next Thursday night at 9:30 in the Astor House ball room. Tickets may be obtained at the Astor House at $5 for dinner and dance.

* * *

Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, and Mrs. Holcomb, Dr. J. P. Connolly, Clerk of the U. S. Court, and Mrs. Connolly left yesterday on a house boat trip over the week-end to the observatory at Zo Sai.

* * *

The Marine Engineers' Institute, which for 39 years has conducted its own dancing season in Shanghai, gave the first dance of this season last night in Masonic Hall. More than 300 people were present and enjoyed the evening. Shipping and allied flags, intertwined in greenery, formed the decorative effect in which the Institute's motto predominated. The next dance will be given Tuesday, December 23.

* * *

Li Yung-ling, shop assistant at the Fung Tai Piece Goods Shop, Fukien Road, died yesterday morning of wounds he received during the armed robbery at the shop Thursday night. Bullets went through his neck. The two others, Wang Shu-chai and Han Shan-san, who are undergoing treatment in St. Luke Hospital, are expected to live. Bullets have been extracted from the stomach of Wang and from the leg of Han.

Japanese Competition Discussed In House

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 1.—In the House of Commons today Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, replying to Mr. Robert Waddington, acknowledged that the Department of Overseas Trade had intimated to Lancashire manufacturers that the cotton blankets sent from Japan to South Africa compared favorably with similar Lancashire articles and that the packing of the consignments of cotton waste from Japan to the Beira-Rhodesian railways was superior to the English exporters' packing.

Undoubtedly, he said, some Japanese products favorably compared with similar British manufactures but they did not constitute the bulk of British exports and other factors militated against their popularity, to which reference would be found in the department's circular.

Sir Auckland Geddes denied that certain cotton cloths formerly sent to South Africa by Lancashire were now only sent after Japanese had refused the business. The questioner had alleged that preference in ordering had been given to the Japanese owing to their ability to produce the goods cheaper. Sir Auckland Geddes invited particulars on the subject.

Italian Parliament Is Opened By King

Socialists Quit Chamber But Big Ovation Is Given By Other Elements

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, December 1.—The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament today. He received the most enthusiastic ovation from the non-socialists. When the senators and deputies were taking their seats the socialists raised a cry of "long live socialism" and all left the Chamber. After the socialists had departed, a striking ovation broke out in the Chamber, the King and Queen being frantically cheered. The demonstration was renewed in the streets, on their Majesties' return to the Quirinal Palace. The King appeared three times at the balcony of the Palace in response to the acclamations of the crowd.

In the course of his speech from the throne, the King affirmed that Italian aspirations in the Adriatic did not conceal any military design. The defence of the Italian populations on the Adriatic the King declared, constituted an impescriptible duty and right, but Italy had no imperialistic ambitions and did not intend that the peace of Europe should be disturbed.

Situation In India Shows Improvement

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 1.—Telegrams from India of November 28 show that the frontier situation is improving. The air operations against the Mahsuds continue successfully, but most of the other tribes have intimated their intention of fulfilling the British conditions.

A large unknown gang crossed the Afghan border on November 26 and raided the British cavalry lines at Kohat, killing a sentry.

Dattakhel, November 19.—The recalcitrant Maddakhel Waziris who, as reported on the 17th instant, refused to accept the British terms, today realised the inflexibility of those terms.

A reply to the twenty-four hours ultimatum not having been received by eight o'clock this morning, within half an hour seventeen aeroplanes were flying over the villages of Ismail and Khel with a full complement of bombs. They unloaded four tons on the recalcitrants, descending to within three hundred feet of the ground.

They left the villages mere heaps of dust. Further bombing operations against the Waziris will probably not be necessary, though a column may march into the Waziri country to impress the tribesmen.

Coal Supply In U.S. Down

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement in the coal strike, was: a wage increase of 14 percent, the Government maintenance of prices and the Government only to increase the prices of coal.

The leader of the miners announced that the men would not accept. The miners and the mineowners will meat on Thursday to discuss the situation.

CONDITION GROWING SERIOUS

(*Kokusai Direct*)

Washington, November 25.—The railroad administration has announced that the nation is facing the most serious period since the coal strike began. The number of industries operating is rapidly diminishing. Not only that, but with the temperature getting lower and lower, the household demand for coal for heating purposes is increasing in proportion.

The conference of miners and mine owners is at a deadlock over the question of whether to grant an increase of wages to the miners.

WORK OR JAIL

(*Kokusai Direct*)

Sheridan, Wyoming, November 26.—The coal miners at Carneyville who refuse to return to work have been rounded up by United States soldiers and put in jail.

ANOTHER STRIKE LOST

(*Kokusai American Direct*)

San Francisco, November 24.—The Pacific Coast shipyards which have been closed since October 1, when the shipyard workers struck, resumed work today, without recognition of the unions.

LADIES'

FUR & TWEED COATS

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER COATS

Are now being offered at a reduction of

15%

off present marked prices.

THIS MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO BUY

STYLISH COATS AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES—AS LOW AS $20.00

And this is an opportunity that should not be missed by any one requiring a serviceable winter coat

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—TELEPHONE CENTRAL 233

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

14 NANKING ROAD

LADIES' DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

CHILDREN'S DENT'S CAPE GLOVES 3.50 PER PAIR

DENT'S GLOVES "HAND IN GLOVE" WITH THE WORLD" TRADE MARK

STOCKED IN BLACK WHITE TAN BEAVER PASTEL LIGHT AND DARKGREY KID

BLACK AND WHITE KID, TWO SPRING BUTTONS	$2.95 and $3.50 per pair
ASSORTED COLOURS SPRING BUTTONS	$2.95 per par
THREE BUTTON BLACK AND WHITE	$3.50 per pair
WASHING CHAMOIS GLOVES IN NATURAL AND WHITE	$3.50 and $4.50 per pair
LADIES' LONG WHITE SILK GLOVES	$2.75 per par
WOOL GLOVES	
DENT'S NATURAL WOOL GLOVES	$1.50
DENT'S GREY WOOL GLOVES	$1.45
BROWN AND GREY HEATHER MIXTURE GLOVES	$1.20 per pair
WHITE GAUNTLET FLEECE WOOL GLOVES	$1.65 per pair
DR. JAEGER'S WHITE WOOL GLOVES	$1.65 per pair

Try Before You Buy

In our store at 100 Szechuen Road, we offer you the privilege of tasting any of our wines before buying. Their excellent quality, coupled with moderate prices, will surely please you.

Are you paying more than these prices?

Old Port	$0.75 per bottle
Very Old Port	1.25 " "
Sherry	1.00 " "
Solero Sherry	1.25 " "
Madeira	1.00 " "
Malaga	1.00 " "
Marsala	1.00 " "
Muscatel	1.00 " "
Tokay	1.00 " "

Why should you?

Get a bottle and you'll be convinced that we give better wines for less money!

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road —:— Corner Jinkee Road

Try a fresh Dutch Cigar—All sizes and prices. First shipment just unpacked.

NEW LADIES' BOOTS

We have just received several of the newest styles in the latest colors and combinations.

Attractive in appearance and a bit ahead of anything you have seen, in fact, your boot.

Come in and see them; they will make ideal Christmas gifts.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD

?

WHY is it, when well-informed motorists talk about high-grade automobiles, they always mention the "CHANDLER"?

There must be a reason why that word stands for *"Supremacy in Motor Cars."*

Ask the well-informed, also the owners of any of these famous cars—then let us demonstrate them to you.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

Shantung Students In Foochow Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

fined to China, but would be world-wide in its reach.

We, therefore, appeal to the American Senate for justice and ask you, gentlemen, to put a stop to this outrage. It is with longing eyes that we look westward for help.

TO PARLIAMENTS

At the same time the following telegram was sent to both the British and the French parliaments.

The British (French) Parliament, London (Paris): The adoption by the United States Senate of the reservations to articles 156, 157 and 158 of the peace treaty with Germany shows a fine spirit of justice.

We, the Chinese people, appreciate this very highly and since the British (French) Parliament is noted for its high sense of justice, we take the liberty to humbly and courteously ask the British (French) Parliament to make similar reservations.

During the European war you did not hesitate to make immense sacrifices for the purpose of exterminating might and of securing the rights of humanity. We believe that England (France) considers the events taking place in Asia as important as those occuring in Europe.

Japan is relying upon her military power and harbors mischievous designs against Shantung; the world knows how she treads down the natives in this province.

For instance, in Foochow, the capital of Fukien, the police of the Japanese consulate bayoneted our students, attacked our police and soldiers and wounded American citizens.

Japan has ordered a fleet to proceed to Foochow with the evident purpose of disturbing the peace and of furthering her aggressive designs.

Certainly, Japan deserves to be nicknamed the "Prussia of the Far East."

For this reason we protest against the settlement of the Tsingtau question; not only to further our own interests, but also to advance the welfare of the human race.

We affirm in the sight of God that it would be better to die than to live under the aforesaid conditions.

We, therefore, appeal to the British (French) Parliament for justice; and in order to prevent an outrage, we humbly and courteously beseech the British (French) Parliament to abrogate the secret treaty and thus undo a great wrong. It is with longing eyes that we look westward for help."

Students Rise!

(By C. P. Barkman, professor of English and Bible in Hangchow Christian College).

Students rise! Your country needs you,
Rise and make her strong;
Follow where the Right will lead you—
Right can never lead you wrong—
Rise for country, home, and, freedom,
With the battle song.

II

Students rise! Your country needs you.
See your noble past;
Four thousand years are looking on you,
Will you let them be the last?
Students fight for Right and glory,
Ere the die is cast.

III

Students rise! Your country needs you.
Lo! the million years
With open hands stand forth to greet you,
Reckoning with pleading tears;
Students rise! The past and future
Bid you leave your fears.

IV

Students rise! Your country needs you,
Needs you for the fray;
There is much that Truth will teach you,
If you bid Her lead the way;
Rise! for millions in the balance
Wait for you and Judgment Day.

Chinese Merchants Report Property Damage Toll Due To Local Students Strike

Dealers In Japanese Goods Outside Settlements Injured To Extent Of About Tls. 10,000---More Shops Raided

About Tls. 10,000 worth of damage was done to Chinese merchants handling Japanese goods outside the settlements in the four days of student strike, which officially ended yesterday afternoon. The Nantao and Chapei Police alone recorded the destruction of over Tls. 7,500 worth of property in its territory during the strike.

Seizure of Japanese-made goods was resumed by the agitators yesterday morning. Half a dozen shops were raided and goods conveyed to the Recreation grounds, West Gate. The stuff was not burned however, as the students, fearing the allegation by merchants that they were seizing merchandise other than Japanese, seek expert advice before destroying it.

The biggest haul yet recorded took the form of three cartloads of papers, consisting of 71 reams of printing paper and several cases of cardboards, taken from the Tien Yi Paper Hong at the old North Gate yesterday.

STRIKE A SUCCESS

Monday morning all the 25,000 striking students here will resume their classes, but the anti-Japanese propaganda will not cease. Officers of the Students' Union last night said the strike is a tremendous success and are convinced that the agitation has made an impression on the merchants and other civilians that will make them realise the importance of the boycott.

It was announced that volunteers will continue their speech-making and girls will conduct house-to-house visits in leisure hours to encourage the boycott. The four day strike was brought to a conclusion last evening when a procession was held in the Shanghai City. The paraders carried one paper figure bearing the Chinese character meaning "Treacherous merchant." The figure was placed in a handcart and wheeled round the city with an army of paraders carrying pennants and signboards which they took from shops alleged to have sold Japanese goods. The paper figure was burnt at the conclusion of the procession; but the signboards were returned to their owners after two additional characters, meaning "treacherous merchant," were inscribed on them.

Embryo orators from boy and girl schools made their last effort yesterday to convince the hearers of the necessity of strengthening the anti-Japanese movement. Handbills were circulated.

FRAUD REPORTED

One case of impersonation was recorded at the Nantao police yesterday. The Hua Hsin Hsian Piece Goods, Hengfung Road, was visited by a group of students, which styled themselves as the "R" team of the Second Normal School. Three pieces of Chinese cloth were taken away under the protest of the shopkeepers who swore that the goods were not Japanese. The police were asked to make inquiries at the school, which denied having sent their "R" team to the shop.

The "R" team of the normal school was engaged in some other work, according to the school authorities.

Japanese goods were found by students of the Night School of the Y.M.C.A. in several shops on Hengfung Road, but no search was made.

The official list of shops which suffered damage follows:

Shih Fung Hsian Piece Goods Dealers, old Execution Ground, fittings and furniture wrecked, goods seized, estimated damage, Tls. 1,290.

Teh Dah Hung Piece Goods Store, West Gate, goods seized, valued at Tls. 900.

Yu Fung Importers, West Gate, damages, $630.

Jui Kong Importers, West Gate, Japanese umbrellas, socks, towels and and perfumes seized, valued at $500.

Tung Tai Chang Piece Goods Store, Van Sun Bridge, Goods seized and furniture destroyed, damages amounting to $1,400.

Yuen Fung Shen Earthenware Shop, Boulevard des Deux Republique, doors, crockery, windows, fittings and furniture smashed, damage amounting to $2,000.

Hsin Yuan and Shen Chang, sea food stores, Hsin Kai Ho, two cases of sea food valued at Tls. 170.

Tien Yi Paper Hong, Old North Gate, 71 reams of paper and cardboards carried away by students, valued at Tls. 1,000.

Mai Tu Tai Paper Hong, City Temple, Japanese paper seized, valued at Tls. 200.

Zee Tu Tai Paper Hong, Third Pailu, stock of cardboard seized, valued at $250.

Hua Hsin Hsian Piece Goods Shop, Hengfung Road, Chapei, three pieces of shirting, costing $70.

Kaifeng Students On 3-Day Strike

(China Press Correspondence)

Kaifengfu, December 4.—All the schools of Kaifeng have entered on a three days' strike as a protest against Japan and officials favoring militarism. The feeling is very high. The 6,000 or more students will parade the streets and hold demonstrations to arouse the people. They will make street speeches to enlighten the populace as to the real conditions in Foochow and in Shantung. Something may be expected to result from all this, especially if this thing is characteristic of other cities all over China.

Yesterday a great mass meeting of students and gentry was held and it took the form of an indignation meeting. Along the streets cartoons were displayed showing the Japanese with swords drawn and cutting down students, and other rather startling and realistic scenes. At the close of the meeting the students marched to the yamen of the Governor and called for him to come out but it is reported he did not answer the call.

Hsuchowfu Student Destroy Jap Goods

(China Press Correspondence)

Hsuchowfu, December 4.—Yesterday the recent activity of the Hsuchowfu Students' Union culminated in a big bonfire of Japanese goods. Some days ago the local organisation received notice from the Shanghai students that Japanese goods were being shipped to certain merchants in Hsuchowfu. Committees of students were appointed to meet all trains, both day and night, and to examine in coming goods. All Japanese stuff was held up. Yesterday the accumulated goods, which were valued at about $4,000, were publicly burned, tremendous crowds enjoying the spectacle.

Wage Increase In U.S. Ends Textile Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Fall River Mass. October 30.—The Textile Council has accepted an advance in wages of 12½ percent thus ending the textile workers' strike. The operatives at New Bedford have accepted a similar advance, thus averting a strike.

Welsh Miners Ballot In Favor Of Strike

Issuance Of Walkout Call Is Deferred; Federation To Hold Conference

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 1.—The official result of the Welsh miners ballot concerning resistance to the payment of income tax on incomes below £250 a year was 73,307 for a strike and 72,837 against.

The Welsh Miners' council has decided to defer the declaration of a strike pending a conference of the Miners Federation. A National ballot will be demanded.

Chinese Playground To Be Opened Today

The first Chinese playground for children will be thrown open this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This is the Cantonese Playground and is located inside the Fuh Teh Lee, North Szechuen Road Extension.

The ground will be in charge of a committee and will be open to all Chinese children daily between 7 a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m.

The committee consists of Mr. Gon Bew, Managing Director of Wing On Company, Mr. S. K. Lan, general manager of Sincere Company, Dr. F. C. Tong, proprietor of the China Bureau of Public Information, Mr. Wen Tsoong-yao, Commercial Co-director of the Port of Pukow, Mr. H. Tang, general manager of Fook On Insurance Co., Mr. H. C. Tam, of Hanson, McNeill and Jones and Mr. N. S. Tong, general manager of the Yu Fen Mining Company.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

I see that those China Realty ads are still running in *The China Press*. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(F)

WINTER MILLINERY

A New Importation of Stylish

WINTER MILLINERY

will be shown on

Monday, December 8th

This will comprise a large selection of Velvet, Silk and Cloth Sports Hats in all new colors and styles.

Millinery Dept. Tel. Cent. 233

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

GUARANTEED WHC PAINT SCRUBABLE

Super-Durable Flat Wall Finish

A perfected paint for interior wall decoration giving a flat surface of velvety texture.

Full range of artistic shades in stock.

Prices and full particulars on application to the manufacturers.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

'Phone C. 2010. 2A. Kiukiang Road.

LADIES!

Has your compradore told you about the reduction in price of

CARNATION CREAM?

You can now buy

5 TINS for $1.00 for 5 TINS

CARNATION CREAM

IN ITS PURITY THERE'S SAFETY

BEST FOR THE TABLE BEST FOR COOKING
BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Have you tried

Carnation Ice Cream?

Heat one can of Carnation Cream and 2 cups of water in a double-boiler. Beat 4 eggs slightly, add 2 cups of sugar, stirring constantly. Pour heated cream into eggs and sugar, mix well and return all to the double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly, until it thickens on spoon like cream. Remove from fire at once, cool, and add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla or other flavoring, and another can of Carnation Cream. Pour mixture into freezer and freeze.

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AGENTS

'The Man Who Saw The Devil'

Shanghai last night had its first glimpse of the new dramatic school that is asserting itself in France. "The Man Who Has Seen the Devil," is one of the plays of this new school and has been a success when played at the now famous Theater du Grand Guignol—produced by the little group of actors who have made the bold attempt to express new ideas on the French stage.

Last night the French Amateur Dramatic Club staged "The Man Who Has Seen the Devil" and "Dozule" at the French Club and both plays were veritable triumphs for the local amateurs. The plays went off with a precision and dash that delighted the large audience, the acting was splendid and the production of "L'Homme qui a vu le Diable" won many sympathisers for the so-called new school in France.

Messrs. F. Roy and R. D'Auxion de Ruffe, playing the leads of the piece, were splendid and they were ably supported by Madame P. Tisseau, Messrs. P. Tisseau, L. Pernot, Ch. Barjeron and Mlle. Barjeron. The play was excellently cast.

Mr. Pernot did not have an opportunity to show his abilities in "The Man Who Saw The Devil," but in "Dozule," he carried the audience with his effective interpretation of Achille Dumont, the station master. Le Baron Pichot was in the capable hands of Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoulies while Madam J. Schlisler and Mlle. Barjeron.

The scenery and decorations the work of Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin constituted another triumph for the local man whose ability has been such an asset to amateur dramatic productions.

Following the two pieces, a supper was served and dancing followed.

L'Homme qui a vu le Diable
In two acts by M. Gaston Leroux.

Cast Of Characters

L'Homme ..... F. Roy
Allan ..... R. D'Auxion de Ruffe
Mathis ..... L. Pernot
Mathieu ..... P. Tisseau
Guillaume, servant. Ch. Baudoux
Claireil, daughter of Mathis
Mme. P. Tisseau
La mere Appenzel, servant
Mlle. Barjeron

Les 2 acts se passent dans la maison de l'Homme dans le Jura.

Regisseur et metteur en scene: F. Roy.

Dozule

One act comedy by Andre Picard, cast of Characters.

Cast Of Characters

Achille Dumont ..... L. Pernot
Le Baron Pichot
A. du Pac de Marsoulies
Margot Labri. Mme. J. Schlisler
Marie, femme de chambre de Margot ... Mlle. Barjeron

The scene takes place in Paris in Margot's Salon.

Accessoiriste: A. Numa.

Decorations by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin; per la Furniture and accessories by Weeks and Company, Limited.

Committee—H. Madier President, P. Tisseau Treasurer, C. Buy Secretary.

M.M. R. Fano, G. Lion, J. Beudin, A. Muguet.

Theater Committee—J. Beudin, J. Thesmar, A. Du Pac De Marsoulies, R. T. Peyton Griffin, F. Roy.

America To Deport Confessed Anarchist

(American Wireless Service)

Washington, December 3.—The Department of Labor approves the recommendation of the Immigration Bureau that Alexander Berkman, a self admitted anarchist, be deported.

Eggs In California Are Dollar A Dozen

(American Wireless Service)

San Francisco, December 3.—The retail price of chicken eggs in the California market is $1 per dozen. The wholesale price is 91½ cents.

American Veterans To Hear Gen. Gaida At Monday Tiffin

Service Club To Entertain Czech General And Staff At Carlton

General Gaida will make his first public address in Shanghai tomorrow at a tiffin to be given in his honor at the Carlton by the American Service Club of China. General Gaida's staff and Mr. Max Engel, representative here of the Czecho-Slovak Government, will also be guests. Tiffin will be served at 12:30 o'clock.

The new organisation, which is composed of Americans who served with the United States army, navy or marine corps during the war. The membership has nearly doubled since the club's inception a week ago.

The main purpose of the organisation is the closer binding of those men now in China who had the opportunity to serve in some branch of the United States forces during the recent war. It is hoped too that the club can aid in dealing with the many problems which come up here in the East and which develop so often into vital questions. Plans are at present being negotiated whereby the Service Club as it now is called may become a post of the United States Legion of Honor.

Active operations will of course be carried on by the members in Shanghai but it is hoped to eventually secure the name and address of every man in China who is eligible in order that they may be on the roll and secure the advantages of the organisation. The membership committee has already secured the names of many of the men now in Shanghai but it has been impossible to reach all and the co-operation of business firms here in aiding the committee to have a list of employes who are eligible will be appreciated.

New men are coming from the States every week and the majority of these men served in some capacity during the war. Firms can aid by sending the names of such men to the head of the membership committee, J. H. Christian, Robert Dollar Company.

The entertainment committee, which plans monthly tiffins, is made up of Messrs. H. E. Marsden, Harry Ollerdessen and G. W. Lane.

Chinese Appointee Recalled From Urga

Marks Victory For Little Hsu In Long Struggle With Chen Yi

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 3.—Chen Yi, who was appointed to the rank of Yiwei Chiangchun day before yesterday, has been recalled from Urga to take up his new duties in Peking. He will leave Urga as soon as General Hsu Shu-cheng has arrived there and is expected back in Peking on about the 15th of this month. This ends the long struggle between Little Hsu and Chen for supremacy in Outer Mongolia, Little Hsu having emerged completely victorious, while Chen's face has been saved by his promotion to his present sinecure.

General Hsu Shu-cheng is to all intents and purposes the uncrowned king of Mongolia today and has before him greater opportunities than come to most Chinese officials. His plans for developing the country are on a large scale and will be a benefit to Mongolia if he gets on well with the Mongols and at the same time is able to raise funds for realising them without selling out the Mongols' birthright.

House Of Commons Opposes Issuance Of Premium Bonds

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 1.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Horatio Bottomley introudced a motion in favor of the issue of premium bonds, untaxable, and redeemable at a fixed period, with compound interest, a certain number being drawn at intervals and paid off with prizes.

He urged the financial necessity for such an issue and said that the suggestion was economically sound and ethically unassailable. He advocated interest at 3½ percent and the creation of a fund equivalent to 1½ percent for the distribution of prizes. He believed that an enormous sum could be produced, while the buying of bonds by workers, would help to prevent strikes and revolutionary proposals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposing the motion, contended that the bonds would encourage a gambling spirit. Already, he said, the "get-rich-quick" spirit was too evident. The country's salvation lay in steady honest work. He believed that the anticipated rush to support the bonds was not likely to be realised. He announced that the Government Whips had been taken for the division.

The House rejected the resolution by 276 votes to 84.

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3. It is an Edison, therefore Quality, Workmanship and Finish are of the best.
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5. Anyone who has "Hotpoint" Appliances will use no other make.
6. See that your dealer or storekeeper gives you a "Hotpoint"—there is no other made just as good.
7. Purchase a "Hotpoint" and your ironing troubles are ended. The cost of heating an electric "Hotpoint" is cheaper than what it would be to heat by gas or coal.
8. Insert your plug and your Appliance is ready in 30 seconds.
9. The handle never gets hot.
10. Thumb rest which makes Ironing much easier. You can guide the Iron without fatigue to your wrist.
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CHINESE EDITOR PAYS $50 FINE

Chief Of Morning Post Is Convicted Before American Court

Moy Quong-poy, an American citizen and editor of the Shanghai Morning Post, a daily published in the Chinese language, pleaded guilty yesterday in the U.S. Court for China to publishing articles that tended to disturb the peace of the French Settlement. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and if the offense is repeated to go to jail for five days.

The case was heard by U.S. Commissioner N. E. Lurton and the prosecution was conducted by U.S. District Attorney C. P. Holcomb and Attorney Earl B. Rose, appointed special U.S. District Attorney for this case. Mr. Paul M. Linebarger appeared for the defense. Captain Fiori of the French Secret Service and Messrs. Le Barreau and Allen of the French Municipality were present.

Two articles published in the Shanghai Morning Post were presented in evidence by the prosecution. One dealt with treatment of Chinese laborers employed in France during the war, "though it was due to their efforts that the war was won." The other asked if the recent unexploded bomb really was deposited by Wang Yi-tang and closed with a suggestion that the visiting peace envoy would better return home if he wanted to remain alive.

The prosecution presented evidence to show that the editor had maintained a defiant attitude towards the French authorities. The defense denied this and pleaded in extenuation that the articles in question had been written by a young man of extreme tendencies who since had been discharged from the staff of the paper.

Mr. Linebarger, attorney for the defense, took the stand as a witness and testified that he had known the accused for some months and that he was a pacifist rather than a disturber. He has been a very sincere man, he declared, and much concerned for the success of the Constitutionalist cause in China.

Every retraction that the French authorities could ask would be made and a positive declaration in recognition of their authority, advising others to obey the law, whatever it might be, while within the French Concession, would be published.

The defense asked for the minimum fine of $1, while the prosecution contended that the offense had been flagrant and the punishment should be heavy as an example to others.

St. John's University News Items

Under the auspices of the University Athletic Association, Mr. Everhard S. Thompson, builder of the Yale Bowl, for many years alumni manager of athletics at Yale gave us a very interesting talk on "America's Success in Athletics" on Friday evening, November 28. Mr. Thompson dwelt chiefly on athletics in its relation to civilisation and the part taken by Yale, as a leader in athletics, in contributing her share in building up the physical status of the country.

* * *

More than 150 new books have been added and catalogued in the Low Library at St. John's in the month of November. The new acquisitions, including the complete set of Arthur Mee's "The Book of Knowledge," are all chosen volumes on various subjects—mostly on theology, history, sociology, natural science, and English literature.

* * *

The Rev. K. T. Chung of Nanking was the preacher at the evening service in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday, December 3. Rev. Chung was here upon the invitation of the University Christian

Program For Mirovitch Concert Announced

Mr. Alfred Mirovitch who appears in Concert in Lyceum Theater Tomorrow night.

The program for tomorrow night's concert in the Lyceum theater by Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, celebrated pianist, and Mme. Mirovitch-Groos, mezzo soprano and former member of the Drame Opera Company of Petrograd, was announced yesterday. The varied selections should give both an opportunity to demonstrate again to Shanghai audiences their superior talent. The program:

1.—Sonata op. 57 min. (Apassionata) .... Beethoven
Alfred Mirovitch

2.—Aria of Pauline from "Pique Dame" ... Tchaikowsky
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos.

3.—(a) Two Preludes ..... Chopin
(b) Berceuse ..... Chopin
(c) Scherzo B-flat min. Chopin
Alfred Mirovitch

4.—(a) Magic Fire ("The Walkyre") .. Wagner-Brassin
(b) Isolde's Love Death ..... Wagner-Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch

5.—(a) Romance .. Tschaikowsky
(b) Romance ..... Gliere
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos

6.—(a) Erlking .. Schubert-Liszt
(b) Hark, Hark, The Lark Schubert-Liszt
(c) Rhapsody No. 8 .... Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch

mass meeting on the Public Recreation Grounds, West Gate, on Tuesday, December 2.

* * *

In view of the exceeding excitement over the recent Foochow affair, arrangements were made at a special meeting of the College and Middle School faculties, for the St. John's students to take part in patriotic movements on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, but the University, as an institution of learning, still continued to function during these days. It is hoped that regular attendances will resume in all class tomorrow.

Vessel In Distress Manned By Germans Arrives In Halifax

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, November 30.—The Barque Paul the first German ship officered by Germans to arrive in Canada since the war, has been driven into Halifax, disabled by storms. She reports that her signals of distress were disregarded by several ships which had suffered from submarine warfare, but that finally a British steamer whose captain had been torpedoed and crew fired on in an open boat during the war, offered to lend assistance. The British steamer was not able to tow the barque owing to the heavy seas. The Paul, however, succeeded in reaching Halifax.

KODAK Finishing

Second Industrial Conference Called By Wilson Opened

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, December 1.—The Second Industrial Conference summoned by President Wilson with a view to harmonising capital and labor opened here today.

U. S. NAVAL REPORT MADE

(*American Wireless Service*)

Washington, December 3.—Rear Admiral Ralph Harle, Chief of Ordinance of the Navy Department, in his annual report said the new method of construction for the navy promised to be economical in cost. Radical expansion by hydraulic pressure will obtain the necessary adherent strength or elasticity in building.

PRINCE OF WALES WELCOMED HOME

Monster Public Reception Is Accorded At Portsmouth On His Arrival

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 1.—The Prince of Wales landed at Portsmouth this morning. The ships in port greeted the Renown with a salute of 21 guns: It was raining heavily.

The Prince was accorded a great public reception at Portsmouth. In addition to the usual military and naval honors there was a civic reception at the Town Hall after which the Prince received a deputation of three unemployed ex-service men, four hundred of whom had been parading the streets with banners, appealing to the Prince for his help.

The Prince was given a rousing welcome on his arrival at Victoria Station. The band of the Welsh guards played the national anthem. The Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Lords French and Beatty, and the Lord Mayor were among the many distinguished men present. The public was admitted to the station for the first time on the arrival of Royalty. In spite of the pouring rain the Prince drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage amidst the loud cheers of the crowds.

The homecoming of the Prince of Wales today was awaited most eagerly. All the papers devoted long articles to "the Royal Ambassador," the "Young Imperial statesman," the success of whose tour in Canada and the United States has, they declare, revealed not merely his real ability, devotion to duty, and tact and charm of manner but enabled the Empire to realise hi value and to link up the Motherland with the Dominions.

Private letters from Canada from people who have been acquainted with his Royal Highness for many years dwell on the wonderful change from the shy nervous boy of ten years ago to the accomplished orator who has won the hearts of Canadians and Americans, carrying the burdens of his high responsibility with a happy confidence. It is pointed out that the Prince's speeches are entirely his own composition, conveying his personal reflections of the events and problems of the day. What particularly interests the readers of his speeches is his promise to return to Canada and the United States, and it is taken for granted that the Prince of Wales will not merely visit Australia but India and South Africa, while the smaller Colonies and Dependencies are expected to request the King to send his son to enable them to make the acquaintance of this new personality in the Empire.

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BAKERY DEPARTMENT, HONGKEW MARKET.

From MONDAY, 24th Nov., our NEW STALL in the HONGKEW MARKET (in front of the S. M. Market Health Office on Miller Road) will be opened for the sale of OUR BREAD: Stall open daily from 6 a.m. till Noon.

Orders for BREAD and CAKES can be given to the man in charge.

Tickets for one pound of Bread are on sale at 14 for a dollar. In view of recent prosecutions against Chinese for selling inferior and short weight bread as "Fuhlee" bread in the market the Patronage of the Public is invited.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

Get the Benefit of Exchange

While the present exchange holds we offer our portable typewriters at the following prices:—

"Baby Fox" at $70.00

"National" at $60.00

These machines are sold under the terms of our one year guarantee, i.e., we agree to adjust and keep same in running condition for a period of one year from date of purchase

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Formerly, colds, grippe, catarrhs, chills, etc., were treated by keeping the patient in bed, swathed in huge blankets, and condemning him to take repugnant medicines to induce perspiration, so as to expel the toxic substances which give rise to these diseases.

In these enlightened times, by simply taking two Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin, you get the desired effect without the necessity of submitting to the discomforts and dangers of the old mode of treatment. This is accomplished by the Aspirin, whose physiological action—which has obtained favorable recognition by the medical profession of both hemispheres—restores your lost health and spirits in a much shorter time, in an agreeable manner, and in a surer and more radical way.

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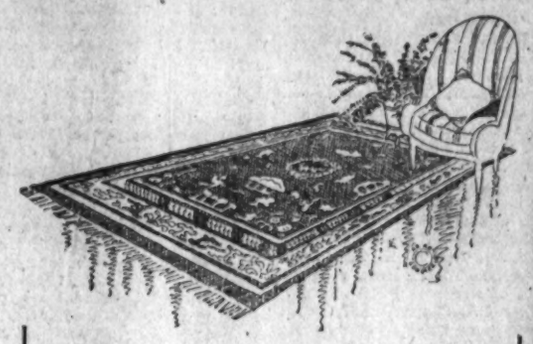
HIGH EXCHANGE GIVES YOU SOME WONDER VALUES



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VERY FINE HEAVY WILTON.
Carpet by the best English manufactnrer A fine copy of a Persian Carpet has Buff Ground, with Large, Medallion Centre, Border in Green, Brown and Black. A most Luxurious Drawing Room Carpet. 4½ yards × 3¾.
Usually $205.00
Carpet Week $155.00

Lot 2
FINE QUALITY, WILTON CARPET, Another Copy.
Of a Persian Carpet. Small allover design on a Light Buff Ground in Blue, Green and Gold. 4 yds. × 3¾ yds.
Usually $185.00
Carpet Week $135.00

Lot 3
HEAVY QUALITY WILTON CARPET.
Black Ground with small pattern in Buff and Brown. A fine design in keeping with Jacobean Period. 4 yds. × 3 yds.
Usually $145.00
Carpet Week $115.00

Lot 4
MIRZAPORE CARPET.
Suitable for Drawing Room. Peacock, Blue, design on Buff Ground. 17×12½ ft.
Usually $135.00
Carpet Week $95.00

Lot 5
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER
Turkey design most handsome carpet. A real fine copy of a Turkey design. 4 × 3.
Usually $120.00
Carpet Week $95.00

Lot 6
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPET.
Buff Ground with allover Floral design. 4½ × 3½ yds.
Usually $152.00
Carpet Week $120.00

Lot 7
MIRZAPORE CARPET.
Blue Ground, small Oriental design in Red, Black and Buff. 18 ft. × 12 ft.
Usually $135.00
Carpet Week $95.00

Lot 8
TAPESTRY SQUARE.
Green Ground small Persian design. 3×2½
Usually $42.50
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 9
BISCUIT GROUND
Persian design Tapestry Carpet. 3×3.
Usually $35.00
Carpet Week $19.50

Lot 10
PEACOCK BLUE TAPESTRY
Persian Design. 3½ × 3.
Usually $37.50
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 11
BISCUIT FLORAL DESIGN.
Very Good Design and hard wearing Quality Tapestry. 3½×3.
Usually $65.00
Carpet Week $51.00

Lot 12
GREEN FLORAL DESIGN. TAPESTRY.
3½×3.
Usually $45.00
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 13
MOSS GREEN FLORAL. TAPESTRY.
3½×3.
Usually $42.50
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 14
GREEN FLORAL.
With Medallion Centre Tapestry Carpet. 3½×3.
Usually $37.50
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 15
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPET.
Buff Ground, very good copy of Oriental Carpet in Greens, Rose and Blue. 4½×3½.
Usually $152.00
Carpet Week $120.00

Lot 16
BLUE GROUND.
Mirzapore Carpet. Suitable for Dining Room, Smoke Room or Hall. 15×12.
Usually $115.00
Carpet Week $75.00

Lot 17
LIGHT BLUE TAPESTRY.
Small conventional design. 3×2½.
Usually $27.50
Carpet Week $19.50

Lot 18
TURKEY DESIGN.
Tapestry Carpet. 3×3.
Usually $35.00
Carpet Week $19.50

Lot 19
GREEN GROUND.
Persian Design Tapestry. Carpet 4×4.
Usually $55.00
Carpet Week $29.00

Lot 20
GREEN BRUSSELS.
Made up Carpet. 12 ft.×7ft. 6 inches.
Usually $45.00
Carpet Week $21.50

Lot 21
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER
Slightly Faded, Grey Ground with small Two Tone Trellis design and Floral Border. 4½×3½. Usually $150.00
Carpet Week $95.00

Lot 22
BUFF GROUND MERZAPUR
Very quaint oriental design. 13½×10½.
Usually $85.00
Carpet Week $55.00

Lot 23
ALLOVER DESIGN IN TAPESTRY.
Green Rose and Buff Good Carpet for Wear. 3×2½.
Usually $42.50
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 24
VERY FINE DESIGN CARPET.
Rose Ground with a Large Medallion Centre in Blue, Brown and Buff. 3×3.
Usually $48.50
Carpet Week $29.50

Lot 25
GREEN FLORAL
Design Tapestry Carpet. 4½ ×3½.
Usually $65.00
Carpet Week $51.00

Lot 26
GREEN PERSIAN
Tapestry Carpet. 4×3.
Usually $65.00
Carpet Week $45.00

Lot 27
DARK GROUND SEAMLESS
Axminster allover floral design. 4½×3½.
Usually $150.00
Carpet Week $120.00

Lot 28
BLUE GROUND MERAZAPUR
Suitable for Hall. 13½ × 10½.
Usually $85.00
Carpet Week $55.00

Lot 29
LIGHT BLUE TAPESTRY
Floral Design. 3×2½.
Usually $30.00
Carpet Week $19.50

Lot 30
BISCUIT GROUND.
Persian design tapestry. 3×3.
Usually $32.50
Carpet Week $22.50

Lot 31
WASHING RUGS
Suitable for Bedroom and Bathroom use. In Green, Biscuit and Mauve with a Pretty Floral Border. 4×2.
Usually $5.50 **Carpet Week $4.00**

Lot 32
TURKEY DESIGN.
Tapestry Carpet. 4×4.
Usually $67.50
Carpet Week $55.00

Lot 33
"THE DECCAN" RUG.
The Pile of these Rugs is all Mohair, they are made with a curly pile centre and a plain border. Ideal for Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Smoke Room use. Mats are made to match. Stocked in the following Colours, Black, Green, Red, Blue, and Gold.

	Usually	Carpet Week
69×32	$15.00	$10.50
60×27	$12.50	$8.50
Mats		
30×12	$2.75	$2.25

Lot 34
MOSS GREEN FLORAL
Tapestry Carpet. 4×3.
Usually $50.00
Carpet Week $27.50

Lot 35
"THE DURSLEY" RUGS.
All Wool surface. Reversible Rugs. Fringed at each end. Fast Colour Pile Artistic and Durable. The Reversible design doubles the life of the Rug. Ideal for Bedside and Bedroom Use. In all colours and a number of designs.

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4ft. 6×2	$8.00	$6.00
5ft.×2ft. 3	$10.75	$8.00
5ft. 9×2ft. 9	$14.25	$10.50
6ft. ×3	$16.50	$13.50

Lot 36
BISCUIT GROUND.
Very pretty. Floral Design Axminster. 4 yds. × 3½.
Usually $140.00
Carpet Week $115.00

Lot 37
BLACK GROUND.
Persian Design. 4½×4.
Usually $73.50
Carpet Week 60.00

Lot 38
TAPESTRY CARPET.
Turkey design. A very good copy of a real Turkey. 4×3.
Usually $45.00
Carpet Week $60.00

Lot 39
JUTE REVERSIBLE RUGS.
In a number of designs and all colours. 6ft. × 3 ft.
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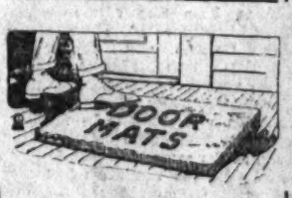
Carpet Week $8.00
5 ft. × 2 ft.
Usually $7.75
Carpet Week $6.50
5 ft. × 2 ft.
Usually $6.50
Carpet Week $5.00

Lot 40
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER.
Soft shade of Blue. With Two Tone small design in center Floral Border. 4×3½.
Usually $135.00
Carpet Week $110.00

Lot 41
RED GROUND MIRZAPORE
Small Oriental design. 12 ft. ×9 ft.
Usually $69.50
Carpet Week $45.00

Lot 42
MOSS GREEN TAPESTRY.
Floral Design. 3×2½.
Usually $33.50
Carpet Week $19.50

Lot 43
TURKEY DESIGN TAPESTRY.
Hard wearing and smart. 3½ ×3.
Usually $55.50
Carpet Week $45.00



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26×16	$1.75	$1.00
29×18	$2.00	$1.25
33×20	$2.75	$1.50
36×22	$2.75	$1.75

Plain Centre Red Border

36×22	$3.50	$2.75
33×20	$3.75	$2.00
29×78	$3.00	$1.50

Plain Cocoa Centre Green Wool Border

23×14	$2.75	$1.50
26×16	$3.50	$2.00
29×18	$4.00	$2.50

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High exchange gives you big savings on high grade underwear such as ——— JASON ——— JAEGER ———
both world famous pure all wool British goods. Other makes too share in the generous reductions

"JASON" Natural Wool Vests
No. 939 Light weight, half sleeves, delightfully smooth finish.

Chest	Prices	This Week
32	$4.00	$3.00
34	$4.50	$3.50
36	$4.50	$3.75

"JASON" Natural Wool Pants
No. 8631. Medium weight, very

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Medium weight, made from soft wool, that is non-irritating, long legs and long sleeves.
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Size 40 $8.25 Size 44 $9.00
This Week **$6.50** **$6.75**
No. 6667
32, 34, 36 & 38 $12.50

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No. 8631. Medium weight, with long sleeves. Will not shrink.

Chest	Prices	This Week
22	$4.75	$3.75
24	$4.75	$3.75
26	$5.00	$3.75
28	$5.50	$4.00
30	$6.00	$4.50
32	$6.25	$4.75
34	$6.50	$5.00

"JASON" Natural Wool Vests
No. 1670. Medium weight, long sleeves, unshrinkable and quite smooth against the skin.

Waist	Prices	This Week
30	$3.50	$2.50
32	$3.75	$2.75
34	$4.00	$3.00
36	$4.50	$3.50
38	$4.50	$3.50
40	$4.75	$3.75
42	$5.00	$4.00
44	$5.25	$4.25

"JASON"
White Lambswool Vests
No. 6954. Very heavy quality, all pure wool and soft finsh. long sleeves.

Chest	Prices	This Week
30	$5.50	$4.50
32	$5.50	$4.50
34	$5.75	$4.75
40	$8.00	$7.00
42	$8.00	$7.00

"JASON" Shetland Wool Vests
No. 6954. These vests are the same as above number but are of a Blue Grey shade.

Chest	Prices	This Week
36	$6.50	$5.00
38	$6.50	$5.00
40	$6.50	$5.00
42	$7.50	$6.00
44	$7.50	$6.00

Great Britain And American Governments Called Upon To Help Check Importation Of Drugs To Orient

(By a director of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking)

What lies behind Resolution No. 4 which was passed by the British Chambers of Commerce sitting in conference at Shanghai on November 7 is really of small importance. Whether the resolution arose from long and careful thought given to the subject by the various Chambers or whether it was more or less suggested by those wishing to see an end put to the traffic in drugs makes no difference; suffice it that some fifteen British Chambers of Commerce resolved:

"That this Conference of British Chambers of Commerce assembled at Shanghai is convinced of the necessity for immediate action by the British Government with regard to the Opium and Drug traffic, and that in the best interests of Great Britain's prestige and of the commerce in the Far East the Government should give immediate effect to the various measures which the International Opium Convention agreed to in 1912 at the Conference in respect to 'Raw Opium,' Prepared Opium, Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, etc., without waiting for ratification by other countries, and would especially urge the British Governmtnt to control the production of such habit-forming drugs and to limit their export to such countries as have established Laws and Regulations which effectively control the traffic in these drugs and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only."

LONG FELT NEED

The absolute need for the measures recommended have long been known to many, and these have welcomed the resolution as a sign of an awakening to the reality of Great Britain's undoubted share in, and responsibility for, this traffic which is doing such havoc amongst the very Chinese whom it is to her commercial interests to keep free of the debauching influence of Morphia Heroine, Cocaine and similar narcotics. Sir John Jordan in his very able speech frankly admitted that he did not know that such a resolution was going to be put before the Conference stating, however, at the same time that he was glad that the resolution had been brought forward. He stated that he felt very deeply on that question, but as far as the trade in Morphine was concerned—a trade which had been referred to by Mr. Mayers in proposing the resolution—Sir John Jordan stated that he believed the facts were not fully known at the present moment and he would ask this Conference and the public to suspend judgment until further details from home had been received, suggesting that the Conference should leave it an open question. Sir John stated further that he had written home for full particulars and that it would soon be known whether or not Morphine is now coming to China. It was claimed by the speaker that the British Government has clean hands.

The question of the Opium and Drug traffic has been kept an "open" one too long. Morphia does reach China from Great Britain and that fact is known now, the degree of cleanliness is but very relative.

TONS OF MORPHIA

When the reasons for suspending judgment are sought it becomes very difficult to find them. There has been a mass of information printed in the press for years past which conclusively proves that the smuggling of Morphia into China has been going on a stupendous scale, not ounces or pounds, but tons and tens of tons being smuggled in to China annually. The scandal of the Morphia traffic is not unknown, and the British Government could destination of the quantities annually exported from Great Britain to Japan. Should proof be required that Morphine is exported by Great Britain to Japan there is no need to go further back than to the report of the proceedings when the Amendment to the Opium Law was taken up for initial discussion in the House of Representatives in Tokio on March 14 last. On that occasion the Government delegate stated, in reply to a question put by a Seiyukai member as to how the Morphia trade was conducted, that Great Britain was the principal supplier of Morphine to Japan, that the average annual import before 1912 was 30,000 ounces, that in 1913 that record was broken and that since then the volume of import had steadily increased and that the total had reached 500,000 ounces. In the statistics shown in the Japanese official trade returns the total admitted imports of Morphia into Japan totaled 600,228 ounces. To claim that the use to which this Morphia was intended to be put was unknown to the exporting country, is to plead ignorance of what was "un secret de polichinelle." It is virtually pleading guilty of what amounts to something more than culpable negligence. A foundation exists, however, for this apparently strange ignorance of facts concerning the traffic in Morphia from Great Britain, for the Regulations and Restrictions regarding Morphia, Morphine and other Derivatives and Compounds of Opium in Great Britain as shown in Paper 1 in the Report of the Delegational Opium Commission held in Shanghai in 1909, clearly state that: "like

> Opium, the import and export of morphia is not subject to any restrictions under Customs law or departmental regulations, but the Pharmacy Act, 1868, provides that on exportation by wholesale dealers it must be labelled 'Poison'."

Further on the same paper states that:

> "but the provision of the Act which requires that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller does not apply to exports by dealers to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing."

EXPORT UNCONTROLLED

The fact that the Statistics presented at Shanghai by the Delegates showed the entry "not mentioned", in the column provided for recording the quantity of Morphia exported from Great Britain points to the fact that the production of this drug is, as has so often been stated, "uncontrolled." With the name of the seller suppressed the tracing of the drug becomes difficult, with the quantities produced uncontrolled the extent of the traffic becomes harder to establish.

This absence of official data relative to the traffic is not in itself sufficient justification for saying "my hands are clean." A Judge may claim that he cannot see a certain lawyer who happens to appear in Court garbed other than in the prescribed way, but it does not make it any less a fact that the lawyer is actually present in Court. Although not revealed by official figures recording the total exportations, the export nevertheless goes on and there is no reason to wait for answers to any enquiries for full particulars to obtain a very good idea of the volume of the traffic in Morphia between Great Britain and China, and at the same time trace the route generally followed by the drug. Whenever the export of Morphia from Great Britain to Japan is mentioned, the inevitable reply is that Morphia is no longer exported to that country except under Licence and that these Licences are not granted unless tificates obtained from the Japanese Home Office, or from the Japanese authorities of the Kwantung Leased territory, to the effect that such Morphia or Cocaine is for actual consumption in Japan or in Dairen and its vicinity and is for MEDICAL PURPOSE ONLY. When in 1908 the late H. B. Morse wrote, in "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" that "foreigners must be held responsible both for the introduction and the maintenance of the Morphia vice" he probably looked hopefully towards the future, confident that those who were responsible for the introduction of the vice would be taken to put an end to the traffic.

TRAFFIC INCREASES

However the last ten years have seen the traffic increase by leaps and bounds and assume the proportions of "an international scandal of the first magnitude." During these ten years new actors have appeared on the stage, the smugglers have organised, they have extended their operations, retained the services of some of the cleverest lawyers who have been assigned the task of ascertaining the weak point in existing regulations governing the trading in the drug and have so perfected their organisation that they are now justly styled "The International Dope Ring."

When public opinion showed them the advisability of making a more restricted use of the Licences issued with such a free hand either by the Japanese Home Office or the officials in the Leased Territory of Kwantung they found no difficulty in maintaining the volume of their operations, and even in increasing them and at the same time covering up their tracks more effectively. The drug was sent via the United States. No licences being required, the simple expedient of shipping the drug to New York, and thence in Bond across the United States to Japan was resorted to, and the childishly simple process of transshipping the drug in a Japanese harbor adopted. When American manufactured Morphia was required there was apparently no difficulty in obtaining it, and in referring to this phase of the traffic the Japan Chronicle recently stated that prior to 1913 Great Britain exported to Japan an average of 30,000 ounces, that immediately after 1913—when direct importation into China was prohibited—the amount imported into Japan began substantially to increase, until 1917 when it exceeded 600,000 ounces.

IN JAPAN

In 1918 there was a heavy drop in the imports into Japan because of the fact that Japan, being able to produce sufficient for her own requirements, no more Licences were reported to have been issued. The claim is made that the import of Morphia into Japan, though checked by this action, has not been stopped. Dealers have simply turned to a new quarter for supplies, and that as a result the importation from the United States has enormously increased. It would appear that the Japan Chronicle verified some of the figures purporting to record the amounts imported into Japan during the first five months of this year, and that, whereas the figures recorded only showed 25,378 ounces, the Japan Chronicle was in possession of information that more than 113,000 ounces had arrived at Kobe by steamer from America. As a result of investigations and enquiries made at the Custom House with a view to ascertaining why the official figures do not agree with the amounts of Morphia in the manifests of the vessels bringing the drug to Kobe the information was obtained that prior to the promulgation of the Narcotic Re-export Prohibition Regulation by the Home Department in October, 1918, imported Morphia was lodged in bonded warehouses, whence it was re-exported to Manchuria and other parts of China, as well as Korea, but that since the regulation was issued no morphia has been stored in the bonded warehouse, so that all the Morphia imported is taxed on being landed at the Customs.

BOUND FOR CHINA

The only explanation of the discrepancies in the figures as shown by the manifests and those of the Customs would therefore seem to be that the Morphia arriving by steamers from American ports is trans-shipped in Kobe harbor into other vessels bound for China, and thus does not pass through the Customs. As a result, while the traffic still goes on, little if any trace of it appears in the Japanese statistics. From no less a reliable source than the United States Customs officials there now comes definite information as to the extent of the operations of the "international Dope Ring" on the Pacific Coast. These figures, startling as they are, however, are worthy of the serious attention of various Governments who have it in their power to put an end to this traffic. The exportation from the Pacific Coast has assumed startling proportions. The federal authorities declare that during the period July 1 to October 19 more than 4,000 pounds of Morphia, enough for more than 250,000,000 injections have been shipped from Seattle and Tacoma, and that a similar amount has been shipped during the same period from San Francisco to Japan, the largest shipment in history. A steamer clearing from Seattle to Japan on October 11, carried, according to Customs statistics, 14,000 pounds of crude Opium which, according to government officers familiar with narcotics, is equivalent to 2,000 pounds of Morphia. These figures converted into tons show some 5 tons exported in less than 4 months. The Morphia and other narcotics are all stated to be shipped to Japanese firms, most of them going through the port of Kobe, and a large portion to the Island of Formosa. It is farther claimed that this narcotic is being smuggled from Japan through the Japanese offices located in all the principal cities of China and by Japanese peddlers protected by Japanese police in China.

TRACE THE SOURCE

The above should be sufficient to justify immediate action by the United States Government who cannot stand by with folded arms whilst this traffic goes on from her shores. As it has never been claimed that the United States is an actual opium producing country and, as it is well known that Morphia cannot be manufactured without Opium, it will be as well if the investigations are pursued until the very source of the necessary raw material has been traced, and the country responsible for its production compelled to control the production. In view of the recent revelations concerning the traffic there is no doubt that the resolution passed at the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai is more than justified. If after mature deliberation the International Opium Convention agreed in 1912 that certain concerted action should be taken to control the whole of the traffic in Opium and narcotics, there is no reason for delaying putting these measures into operation immediately. In view of the known over production of the drug, the urging of the British Government to control the production of such habit-forming drugs and to limit their export to such countries as have established Laws and Regulations which effectively control the traffic and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only, will have the support of every right thinking man. The resolution as passed did not narrow down the issue to what was being shipped to China direct with the official sanction of the exporting country. It dealt with the Opium and Drug traffic on a broad basis, it showed that a change is coming over the foreign business man in China, who is gradually realising that the best business interests demand that an end should be put to this International scandal. There should be no need to appeal to America's high ideals to get her to take immediate action in the matter, and her business men in China should follow the lead recently given by the British Chambers of Commerce and compel their Government to act without further loss of time.

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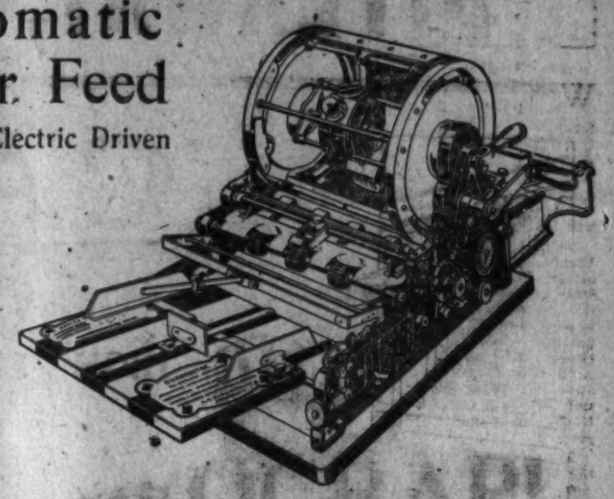

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Did A Forgery Start The War

Startling Facts Revealed By The Austrian Red Book

BY EUGENE S. BAGGER

WAS the World War precipitated by a common forgery?

If the testimony of the Red Book just issued by the government of the German-Austrian Republic can be accepted as the truth, and the whole truth, it was.

This Red Book, entitled "The Vienna Cabinet and the Origin of the World War," publishes the state papers on file in the Austrian state archives—first drafts, notes, memoranda, reports, dispatches—covering the events between the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, and the declaration of war by Germany on Russia on August 1 of the same year.

The outstanding document of the collection is the draft of the Austro-Hungarian note declaring war on Servia, and submitted for approval to the old Emperor Francis Joseph by his Foreign Minister, Count Leopold Berchtold.

EXPLANATIONS

This draft was accompanied by an explanatory note, in which Count Berchtold told the Emperor that he thought an attempt by the Triple Entente at a peaceful settlement of the conflict to be still possible. He then proceeded:

"According to a report of the Fourth Army Corps command, Servian troops, aboard Danube steamers, yesterday opened fire on our troops at Temes-Kubin. The fire was returned and a lively engagement ensued. Hostilities, therefore, have begun in fact, and it appears all the more imperative to secure to the army that freedom of movement which, it possesses only from the moment the state of war has actually set in."

The memorandum was signed: "With the deepest respect, Berchtold."

The draft of the declaration of war, to which the above memorandum was attached, runs as follows:

THE TEXT

"The royal Servian government not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note submitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the imperial and royal government finds it necessary to provide for itself the safeguards of its rights and interests and to take recourse for this end to the force of arms, and this so much the more as the Servian troops have already attacked near Temes-Kubin a detachment of the imperial and royal army. Austria-Hungary thus considers itself from this moment as being in a state of war with Servia.

"The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"COUNT BERCHTOLD."

He got what he wanted. On the same day Francis Joseph, then sojourning at his favorite resort, Ischl, appended the following lines to Count Berchtold's memorandum:

"I approve of the attached draft of a dispatch to the Servian Foreign Office, containing the declaration of war, and issue to you the requested authorisation.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

Now, the point about the above note, submitted for approval to and approved by the old Emperor, is that it was never sent off to the Servian government.

That is, it was never sent in full.

The final draft, as dispatched to Belgrade by wire, via Czernowitz and Bucharest (for the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Legation had left Belgrade three days before), contained no mention whatever of the attack by Servian troops at Temes-Kubin. The passage "and this so much the more as the Servian troops have already attacked near Temes-Kubin a detachment of the imperial and royal army" was missing.

Rather mysterious, isn't it?

Not at all. The passage was missing because Count Berchtold, after obtaining Francis Joseph's O. K. for the original draft, simply took a pencil and struck out the lines telling about the Temes-Kubin fighting. He struck it out for the perfectly good reason that the Temes-Kubin fighting never occurred.

In other words, Count Berchtold induced his eighty-four-year-old sovereign to sign the declaration of war by the lie that hostilities had already set in. But it must be admitted that he did so "with the deepest respect," as his signature testifies.

On the next day, moreover, when war was already an accomplished fact, Count Berchtold furnished additional proof of his "deepest respect," by addressing to the monarch the following memorandum:

"Most Gracious Master:

"As the advices about an engagement at Temes-Kubin failed, and as, on the other hand, a report was received about a minor skirmish at Gradiste, which, however, did not seem adequate to be adduced as a justification for an act of state of such importance, I took it on me, in the hope of your majesty's all highest approval, to eliminate from the declaration of war on Servia the sentence about the attack of Servian troops at Temes-Kubin.

"With deepest respect,

"BERCHTOLD.

"Vienna, July 29, 1914."

Commenting on this particular revelation of the Red Book, the "Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung," organ of the Austrian Social Democrats, declares it to be beyond doubt that Count Berchtold deliberately invented the story about the Temes-Kubin engagement, thereby cheating his imperial master into approving the declaration of war. The fate of a world, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" says, depended on whether a man of eighty-four could be deceived by an unscrupulous criminal.

A FORGERY?

Of course, final evidence has still to be produced in regard to Count Berchtold's guilt. But there is every reason to suppose that we are faced here by a case of deliberate forgery, rather than a mere mistake, inexcusable as even the latter would be. Forgery was ever one of the favorite instruments of Austrian diplomacy; more specifically it was the weapon of the Magyar junker gang headed by Count Tisza. Was Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade and author of the famous forged document produced as evidence in the celebrated Friedjung libel case—was not this Count Forgach Berchtold's (or rather Tisza's) right hand? Furthermore, Berchtold remembered the story of the Ems telegram. Bismarck had gotten away with it—why not try the game once more?

But there is another even more sensational aspect of the Austrian Red Book. That is the new light it sheds on the relative responsibility of Austria and Germany for the outbreak of the war.

According to the conception generally prevailing, the war was brought about by the German militarist clique, for which Austro-Hungarian diplomacy merely acted as a catspaw. The Sarajevo murder was nothing but a welcome pretext to be exploited for the furtherance of preconceived plans of aggression and conquest. In a word, Germany, the German General Staff, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince willed the war, and Austria-Hungary's prominence in the events immediately leading up to the explosion was merely the work of strings cleverly pulled from Potsdam.

This, we repeat, is the notion universally held. At this notion the documents now published by Dr. Roderich Gooss in behalf of the German-Austrian government aim a shattering blow. At least, they try to.

What is the purport of the Red Book as concerns the distribution of responsibility?

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS

The question is answered by the attitude of the German press toward the Vienna revelations. As representative of that attitude the following passage is quoted from an editorial in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" by the celebrated Count Ernest Reventlow:

"Our conception of the guilt for the war was firmly established in advance, especially as to the crucial point that in Germany nobody had willed the war, least of all the German Kaiser, just as little as Bethmann-Hollweg, Jagow, etc. We were equally firm in our belief that the leaders of German statecraft and diplomacy had blundered blindly and clumsily into the World War and they had done so under the guidance of the Vienna statesmen. All this is now confirmed by the new Austrian Red Book."

There is a brand of commendation that kills. This happens to be a good example of it.

According to the German conservative press, the Red Book proves definitely that the poor innocent German lamb was led to the shambles by the wily old Austrian wolf. The material presented is exploited to the utmost in support of Germany's freedom from blame. It never occurs to the German junker organs that this treatment, instead of helping Germany's case, may simply damage that of the Red Book.

IN THE BALKANS

Much is made of the document introducing the collection: A memorandum on the Balkan situation, more particularly the attempts of Russia to build up a Balkan alliance against the Central Powers, drawn up by the Vienna Foreign Office immediately before the Sarajevo assassination. This memorandum, which was prepared for submission to the Berlin government, analyzes the purposes of Russia, or rather the Russo-French entente, and concludes that Russian policy, in its ultimate scope, is directed even more against Germany than against Austria-Hungary.

"One cannot reasonably suspect Russia," the document says, "of plans of conquest against the German empire. Nevertheless, her extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, the construction of strategic railroads against the west, are directed most certainly even more against Germany than against Austria-Hungary.

"For Russia has recognised that the realisation of her plans in Europe and Asia, originating from an inner necessity, would prejudice, in the first place, extremely important German interests and would, therefore, run up against Germany's inevitable resistance."

This is the kind of snare, the German reactionary press would imply, into which the terrible ogre Berchtold tried to entrap those two babes-in-the-wood, Bethmann-Hollweg and Jagow.

BLAME FOR AUSTRIA

As to Austria's determined will-to-war, the appendix to the above mentioned memorandum, added by Count Berchtold after the news of the Sarajevo murder had been received, is featured in fat type by papers like the "Tageszeitung:"

"Austria-Hungary displayed," the passage runs, "plenty of good will and readiness for conciliation in order to bring about a tolerable relationship to Servia. It has, however, become clear of late that these efforts were altogether futile and that also in the future the monarchy will have to reckon with the stubborn, irreconcilable and aggressive hostility of Servia.

"The necessity thus faces the monarchy in all the more imperative degree to tear with a determined hand the threads which its enemies attempt to weave into a net above its head."

Count Berchtold's memorandum, together with a letter of Francis Joseph, was handed by the Austrian Ambassador, Count Szogyeny, to Kaiser Wilhelm on July 5. Of this interview Count Szogyeny reported back to Vienna hat the Austro-Hungarian government "might rest assured that Germany, in case of a war between Austria-Hungary and Russia, shall stand by the monarchy with her usual loyalty and in the usual manner."

Translating the diplomatic lingo in which Berchtold's memorandum and Count Szogyeny's report are couched into ordinary human language, the exchanges would sound somewhat like this:

Berchtold: "I want to attack Servia."

Szogyeny: "The Kaiser says just go ahead and never mind Russia."

It is difficult to see how this particular chapter of the revelations can be made the basis of a defence of Germany's innocence, but the German apologists are wont to achieve the intellectually impossible, and they do their best to get it across in this instance.

Count Reventlow even goes to the length of saying, in effect, that Germany evidenced her peaceful intentions, her fixed determination to prevent a European war, by telling Austria that if she absolutely wanted war with Servia she should go to it before it was too late. As the report of Count Szogyeny's interview with the Kaiser puts it:

"As far as Servia is concerned

(Continued on Page 14)

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

Mr. A. CARPENTER, (from Photo.)

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

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KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

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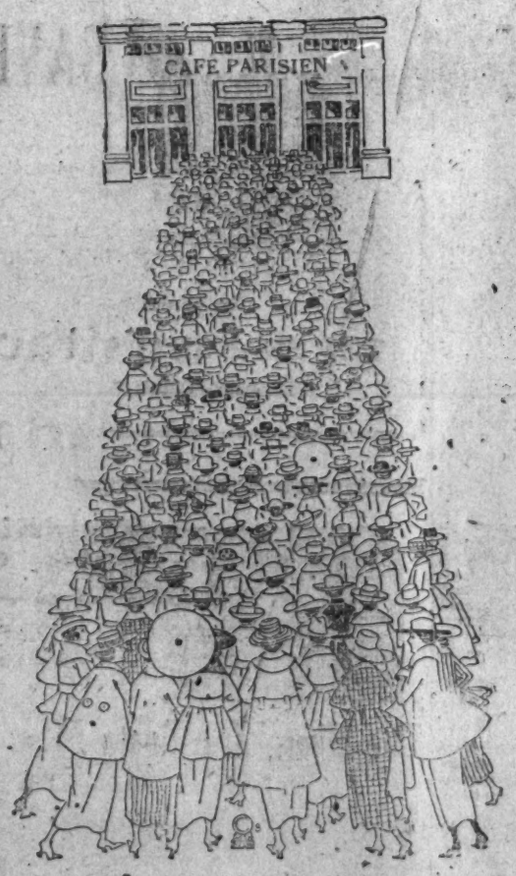

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Hymns 2, 247, 47. 11.30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Mission Service.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. Paul Hutchinson; Chant 71; Te Deum (Harwood in A Flat); Hymns 80, 443, 76. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. John Darroch, Litt., D.; Chant 54; Hymns 4, 688, 191, 697. 7 p.m., Holy Communion.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. C. N. Lack. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. C. N. Lack.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God the Only Cause and Creator." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday at No. 21 Nanking Road, 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass; Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week days 6 and 7.30 a.m.

New Status Of Women With Ten Million Men Dead In War

By William L. Chenery
(In The New York World)

THE balance of the sexes was upset by the war. The killing of millions of men disturbed the numerical equivalence of men and women in many countries. For millions of women who would have been married there are now no men. The emotional life of great groups must be expressed in new ways. What does this signify for the women of the world? Will woman's genius, turned out of the home, find itself in the creation of new and useful and beautiful things for mankind? Are there to be more great women artists and scientists and executives than ever before? Is society to have a revolutionary example of the constructive powers of women?

The destruction of the opportunity for the fulfilment of the normal hopes and expectations of women has come at a time when society was never so uncertain of its foundations. The caldron of social change is boiling with a fervor not approximated in a century. The derangement of the emotional life of millions has occurred after a period when war's remorseless necessity and the equally grim insistence of the economic revolution, indicated by the rising cost of living, have inculcated new habits, broken old ties and created fresh allegiance throughout much of the Western world. What is ahead for women?

Serious and important answers to this question and to other salient issues brought to the surface by the events of the past five years are given by delegates to the International Conference of Women Physicians in sessions under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Associations. The physicians are scientists of high standing. Some have rendered distinguished war service, as their military decorations testify. Some are wives and mothers. All speak with conservative reverence for the good things of the era that has closed, while they look with courage and friendship to the day that is breaking.

Among those who have attempted interpretations of these new world conditions the statements of Dr. Constance Long of London are especially to be noted. Dr. Long's specialty is psychological analysis. So she speaks from the standpoint of one whose daily routine affords a rare opportunity to diagnose the drift of tendencies.

"The emotional problem, the problem created by the fact that something like ten millions of men lost their lives in the war, is one of the supreme questions which must be faced," said Dr. Long as she sought to sum up war's effect upon women. "To say just what will happen is difficult, but it is certain that millions who would have married cannot do so under today's conditions.

"Women will have to find their own way out. Emotions which might have been expressed in marriage will have to be diverted. One of the conditions which have kept women inferior has been the fact that they were dependent upon men for their happiness. However natural and necessary this may have been up to a certain point it must not now be considered a tragedy if woman finds new values in herself. She will be forced also to find equivalent values in other directions. Changes therefore are inevitable and we must not be to ready to say what is right and what is wrong.

"If positions were reversed, if woman were in the minority and if there was a serious excess of men, I am sure that men would find a way out of their difficulties. We must expect women to be equal to the emergency.

"The banked up energy which would naturally be expressed in marriage will find effective expression. It won't be wasted. It has been said that women have not in times past made great artists nor first rate scientists. We may have come to the time when they will begin to do big things. Some one has said that 'what the world needs is a generation of single women.' That means that the world needs feminine energy devoted to creative purposes and not entirely absorbed in married life. This is not to say that married life should be underrated or robbed of the genius that it needs. It is to emphasise that the whole of life is not included in marriage, and that the war, having brought about unnatural conditions, affords woman an opportunity to adapt her sex and her power to making a new status for herself."

Dr. Long is hopeful of the future. The universities were never so full of women students, she reports, and never was there such a determination in woman not to idle as many of the leisure classes did prior to the war. Many are unwilling to stop work and to return to their homes, while among the working class women who first earned relatively high wages in the munitions factories new standards of spending and of living have been established. Fur coats have been called munitions coats. In general the enjoyment of the good things of life has spread because of the work of women—a solid gain, in the judgment of the physician.

Dr. Christine Burrell of London, another of the British delegates, described the same changes from a different angle.

"From the point of view of a medical observer the effects of war work upon women were satisfactory. In Yorkshire, for example, women were employed at exceedingly heavy tasks in the engineering trades. They had to work with heavy machinery. A National Commission was created to study the consequences of this work upon the women performing it. The effects reported were good. Women were physically able to endure strains which were thought too hard for them. That was the testimony of the physicians whose duty it was to watch them. I know of other evidence which coincides with this.

"Even women who were pregnant were allowed to continue at their tasks for some months. Trade union restrictions were modified and later they were given sedentary work. There again the effects were good. There is of course a mental as well as a physicial side to a woman's disability under such circumstances. Even in their homes working women were accustomed to continue to do heavy work as they approached maternity. Besides, women who stayed at home lacked proper association with other people. Consequently, epochal as was the discovery, it is not really surprising that women who worked in factories under observation at such times were really under conditions superior to those who remained at home. This is extremely important in determining the future of woman's place in industry.

"England has need of every atom of skill of all its workers, both women and men. There is plenty for all to do. The woman who is employed is often better off than under the home roof. She is no longer dependent on the dole of her husband or father. She enjoys a regular income.

"Women in England always outnumbered men. So many of our young men go to the colonies. The dreadful loss in man power accentuated this difference in numbers. Thus many more women must work. There are not men to marry.

"It is extremely important that they do work. Nature implanted a tremendous energy in women for a particular purpose. When that purpose is not fulfilled this energy is like a bomb. It must be used or it will destroy.

"But the work outside the home was extremely important for the future. A new kind of camaraderie grew up between men and women. They associated with each other under strange conditions. The women who drove motors, for example, were known as good fellows by the men they met in the course of duty. Perhaps that is the most significant thing which has happened. For in England, at least where we have not co-education, young women and young men

(Continued on Page 15)

'Germany Deserved Her Overthrow,' Says Bernstorff

By Hayden Talbot

"In the history of the world there never has been an undeserved defeat."

Thus Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, erstwhile German Ambassador to the United States, began his answer to my question as to what factors contributed chiefly to Germany's downfall.

Out of a multiplicity of answers I obtained in a mouth of interviewing Germany's most important men, this was the only one who admitted that Germany deserved what has come to her.

I divide my interview, with Count von Bernstorff into two parts, aside from space considerations, to differentiate between the information he gave me the first afternoon of my week-end visit with him, which will be included in this installment, and the statements he made subsequently, during strolls about the spacious grounds of his magnificent home at Starnberg, near Munich, which will furnish the material for the succeeding installment.

In the first instance he was especially anxious that in such grave matters as he discussed with absolute candor there be no possibility of my quoting him incorrectly, and therefore requested that I make voluminous notes.

Wherefore what follows is substantially a dictated statement by Count von Bernstorff and every world is uttered only after much deliberation and careful choosing of phrases. He said:

"I am quite aware that one who looks back to discover the reason for our defeat must work with hypotheses that will be attacked in certain quarters. Yet, in the historical sense, there never has been an undeserved defeat, and thus the end of the war itself proves that Germany merited the disaster that has overtaken her.

"Our world policy had been a hot-house plant. In forty years we had attempted to make up for the omissions of centuries. Our successes were wonderful. The power we disclosed in the war surprised ourselves hardly less than the rest of the world. Nevertheless, the basis of our world policy was much too weak.

POLICY NOT LASTING

"Mr. Lloyd George said recently that Germany would be taken into the League of Nations as soon as she were willing to confess that her policy of the past 150 years had been wrong. So summarily as that one cannot proceed.

"Has the English Premier forgotten Waterloo? Has it escaped his memory or doesn't he know that it was England at the Congress of Vienna who strived to give Prussia more Polish territory than she wanted? Does he not know that at that time intelligent Prussians considered the principal task of their state was to effect union of the German people?

"The policy of a state rarely outlasts a generation, and we need look back only that far to find the causes for our defeat. Bismarck, in his own famous words, had put Germany in the saddle, but unluckily she could not ride.

"In the forty-seven years of the new German Empire it has not been possible to create a real German national feeling. The whole ballast of effete, particularistic rubbish was dragged along, as if we could afford such a luxury amidst a world of nationalistic-thinking enemies.

"Bismarck evolved Germany's foreign policy, like the genius he was, but at best it was nearly exclusively a continental European policy. Simultaneously with the retirement of the great Chancellor began Germany's world policy. Here was no free blossom of constructive statesmanship, but the outgrowth of bitter necessity created by he compulsion to nourish the fact-growing German nation. And it was not this world policy that ruined us. It was the way we went at it.

TOO HEAVY AN ARMAMENT

"Bismarck said even when he was preparing the foundations of the empire that Prussia wore too heavy an armament for her small body. Such was the case of all Germany when she embarked on her world policy.

"Bismarck left as his heritage the Triple Alliance, as well as the masterly combination of the re-enforcement treaty with Russia. If the latter association had been really durable, Bismarck's bequest would have formed a sufficiently sound springboard from which to jump into the later-evolved world policy.

"But the re-enforcement treaty was never more than an ingenious makeshaft, postponing inevitable choice as between Russia and Austria-Hungary. The Pan-Slavistic movement made this choice inevitable. Even the Triple Alliance was unsound, owing to frequently recurring Austro-Italian differences.

"Making workable this insufficient world policy, in the face of French hostility, was possible only by joining forces with England or Russia. Either one would have been possible of achievement if we had acted at the proper time.

"Unluckily it was an axiom of the German policy that the differences between England and Russia could never be overcome and that a combination of those two Powers was impossible. This thesis was steadily advanced by Herr von Holstein and had general support throughout the empire.

"I belong to those who always wanted a union with England, including, if possible, a working agreement with the United States. On the other hand, our world policy might have developed successfully had we joined with Russia, although that way would have meant great danger, apart from the fact that every approach to the Tsaristic Russia would have influenced our domestic policy in a fatal way.

"We would have had to sacrifice Austria-Hungary, for one thing. At war with England, we should thus have had only a decayed Russia to help us.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FEEBLE

"Our situation would have been infinitely better had we followed consistently the policy inaugurated by Caprivi, who, as Chancellor fought valiantly to arrive at an understanding with England. Caprivi's policy had as its cornerstone the subordination of our colonial and naval policies to good relationship with England.

"Caprivi knew we could not conduct our world policy with an antagonistic England opposing us. The example of France in this respect proves the soundness of such a policy.

"It required no prophet to foretell that in any war Italy would remain true to us only if England remained neutral. No German overestimated the feeble assistance Austria-Hungary was capable of extending.

"But there was always the political thesis of Von Holstein, which overestimated Russia's power, and there was besides in many influential quarters an inclination toward the Tsaristic Government. Under these circumstances what came had to come.

"Nullifying all the work that had been done by way of approaching England came the German Emperor's telegram to Krueger.

"In that telegram I always have seen the foundation of the world war.

"The Krueger telegram was particularly unfortunate in that it came at a time when we no longer had any freedom of choice as between England and Russia. The Franco-Russian treaty had meantime been consummated. After the Yangtsze treaty, London realised that Germany would not fight with England against Russia. This realisation marked the final determination of England's policy toward Germany.

"The unfavorable sentiment in England increased against us on account of the Bagdad railroad and our naval policy. At the eleventh hour we tried to reach an understanding with England on both these questions. What could have been successfully accomplished in earlier years was then impossible because of the change in the political complexion of all Europe.

"The basis of our world policy was much too weak. Our Oriental policy was ever suspended in midair. Neither we nor the weak Turks were capable of defending it. Yet we persisted in it—a policy that at the same time disunited us from both England and Russia.

WAR SEEN BY DIPLOMATS

"The statesman cannot foresee everything. Lord Cromer liked to tell an anecdote about one of his former chiefs to whom a young attache was making certain political prophecies.

"'Young man,' said the elder man, 'never speak, always write, a prophecy. Then you will learn that prophecies are always wrong.'

"Yet almost anybody might have safely predicted that a German policy based on a Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railway and on the building of a strong navy must lead to inevitable conflict with England. In fact, I am unable to name a single German diplomat who served in England, before or after me, who did not perdict a war unless an agreement were reached on these two points.

"The encircling policy of King Edward began when I was counselor of the German Embassy in London. At that time I was of the opinion that King Edward's policy was defensive. I still hold to this opinion.

"He had learned England's weakness in the Boer war. He shared the prejudice prevailing in England that we were aiming at world mastery, and his determination was to protect the British Empire against us.

"In the last Entente note of the war is written, 'Germany's rulers, true to Prussian tradition, were eagerly endeavoring to seize predominance in Europe. They wanted to be strong enough to rule a submissive Europe as tyrannically as they ruled submissive Germany.'

"We Germans know this accusation is a lie, but unfortunately the impartial Germany must admit that this lie has been believed sincerely for many years in other countries. On our part, we had similar ideas about our enemies, and didn't do enough to destroy such prejudices.

"On the contrary, we added fuel to the flames with our continual speeches accompanying the expansion of our navy, and through our stand against pacifism, disarmament, courts of arbitration and the like.

TREATIES WITH AMERICA

"The extent of the harm we did to ourselves by our attitude at the Hague Peace Conference is no longer a secret to anybody.

"During my official tenure in the United States I reached an understanding for an arbitration treaty with the American Government no less than three separate times. All three treaties were rejected by Berlin. Thereafter I had to remain silent under the reproachful charge that America had been able to conclude satisfactory arbitration treaties with every nation in the world except Germany.

"King Edward, whose wisdom made him loathe war, would have known how to avoid this conflict. For he would never have so far committed his empire as to find no way of avoiding it. This is no less true of his adversary. Prince Buelow, who also would have found ways and means of warding off the war.

"The longer it could have been postponed the better it would have been for us, obviously. Our power was growing visibly. Of vastly greater importance is the fact that Russia would have had her revolution, war or no war. With Russia out of the Entente, the attitude of England and France must have been very different.

Delicate and careful handling of political problems would have enabled Alliance and Entente to oppose one another peacefully for many years to come. Unhappily the leadership of Germany's foreign policy came into the hands of that diplomat least fitted for the post, Herr von Kiderlen, whose attitude toward the English-speaking world was wholly unsympathetic and that of a total stranger—believing, as he did, that he could achieve any end by brutal procedure.

BULL IN A CHINA SHOP

"In his policies he produced the effect of a bull in a china shop. And this was the situation when the Agadir affair created a tension which only a superman like Bismarck could have relieved. Another corner stone was thus added to England's policy of aggression toward us.

"The Entente note already quoted says further: 'When the prepartions for war had been completed the German rulers encouraged an ally that was enslaved to their will to declare war on Servia within forty-eight hours. They knew very well that this war, which was expected to bring them Balkan supremacy, could not be localised, but must unleash world war. To make it inevitable, they avoided all attempts at compromise and every council until it was too late.

"'The world war came and amongst all nations Germany alone welcomed it—being completely armed and prepared to conduct such a war.' The Entente leaders would like to lift this perversion of history into a dogma, that their people may not reproach them.

"The historical truth, however, is clear to every one who seeks it honestly and impartially. The German Government believed Servian propaganda would annihilate Austria-Hunary. On the other hand, it hoped that its last faithful ally would experience a political renaissance through the punishment of Servia.

"For this double reason, Count Berchtold was given a free hand, the German rulers believing he would be able to repeat Buelow's success on the occasion of the Bosnian crisis. In the meantime, however, the situation had changed.

"Russia and France wanted war, trusting England to help them. When the German Government suddenly awakened to a realisation of this fact, it tried, like a chauffeur in the instant before a collision, to apply the brakes and reverse the engine. But it was too late.

"Our Government was guilty of a tragic blunder in allowing Austria to undertake such a risky experiment at a time of high tension. The extent of the blunder can be appreciated only when it becomes known that Germany was not completely armed and prepared for war.

"The truth is we did not have sufficient supplies of ammunition, food, nor raw materials, nor even a plan of campaign adapted to a war with England. Yet, in spite of all that, we need not have succumbed in this conflict had we remained true to our defensive policy. The German people proved heroism without comparison and sincerely believed they were waging a war of defense. If the German Government had clung to that policy consistently we could have saved our position in the world.

"We should have always thought of the analogy of the Seven Years' War and should have been ready at every opportunity to liquidate with as little loss as possible a business which had no prospects.

"Morally the war was lost through the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Politically it was lost through the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Militarily it was lost through the German offensive of 1918.

CARDINAL POLITICAL FAULT

"I do not wish to enter into arguments as to whether we ought to have conducted the war on a defensive basis in the west and an offensive basis in the east. It may be stated, however, that such a plan of campaign would have had good prospects of success, quite apart from the fact that none less than Moltke himself favored it.

"But once the violation of Belgian neutrality had been committed, we ought to have admitted the wrong.

"Our policy would then have been immensely better understood and the peace mediations by the United States essentially facilitated and accelerated.

"It has been a cardinal political fault on the part of Germany not to recognise the importance of the United States.

"Starting from the Lusitania incident and up to the moment of America's entry into the war, Germany's case rested with the United States.

"The Entente knew this: knew that the very outcome of the war depended on the United States. No one in Germany knew it.

"Our press was in the hands of the army and navy and was consistently opposed to the policies of the Foreign Office.

"The whole world and not at all Germany alone would now be happier if peace had been concluded two years ago through American mediation. Neither Bolshevism nor starvation would then have come, but all of us would have been living in a true League of Nations and enjoying a lasting, just condition of peace.

U-BOAT WAR A FAILURE

"After our army and navy leaders had destroyed this hope

(Continued on Page 14)

Bernstorff's Fourteen Points In Analyzing Germany's Defeat

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, last German Ambassador to the United States, in an analysis of Germany's defeat, makes fourteen points, as follows:

* * * *

"Thus the end of the war itself proves that Germany merited the disaster that has overtaken her."

* * * *

"In the German Emperor's telegram to Krueger I have always seen the foundation of the world war."

* * * *

"Almost anybody might have safely predicted that a German policy based on a Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad Railway and on the building of a strong navy must lead to inevitable conflict with England."

* * * *

"During my official tenure in the United States I reached an understanding for an abritration treaty with the American Government no less than three separate times. All three treaties were rejected by Berlin."

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"King Edward, whose wisdom made him loathe war, would have known how to avoid this conflict."

* * * *

"Unhappily the leadership of Germany's foreign policy came into the hands of that diplomat least fitted for the post, Herr von Kiderlen, whose attitude toward the English-speaking world was wholly unsympathetic, believing, as he did, that he could achieve any end by brutal procedure."

* * * *

"Germany supplied the material for this propaganda against the autocratic, militaristic and double-tongued German Government."

* * * *

"Morally the war was lost through the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Politically it was lost through the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Militarily it was lost through the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Militarily it was lost through the German offensive of 1918."

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"If peace had been concluded two years ago through American mediation, neither Bolshevism nor starvation would then have come, but all of us would have been living in a true League of Nations."

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"In the long run a war can be won only politically. The failure of Germany to appreciate this world-historic truth is the reason for our downfall."

* * * *

"Those who lived in the United States during the past five fatal years will know that the one thing which brought about our break with the United States, and consequently our defeat, was the submarine warfare."

* * * *

"If we Germans wish to resume the good old terms with citizens of the United States we must realise the mistakes of the past, admit them with unrelenting sincerity and guide our conduct accordingly."

* * * *

"Having now put aside the last remnants of autocracy and militarism, I need not waste words on those subjects, but even today we have to defend ourselves against the charge of being double tongued."

* * * *

"The German people must resume work and try to obtain a revision of the peace treaty."

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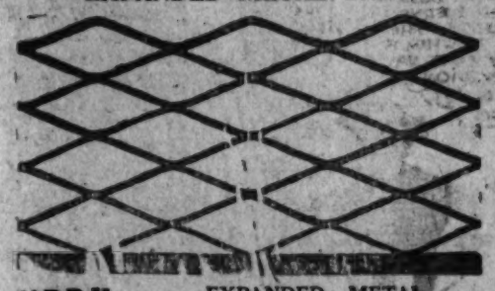

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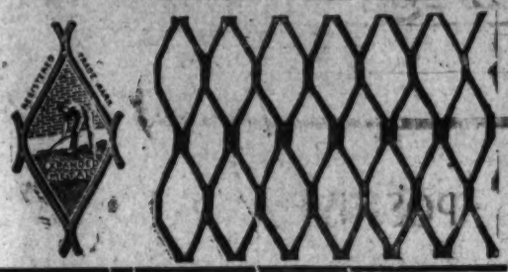

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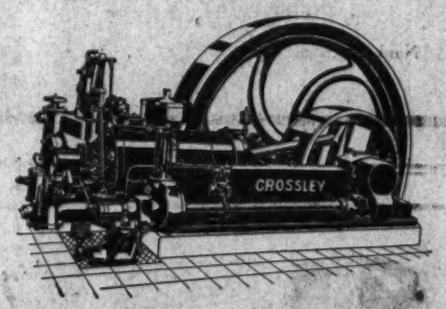

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IT WOULD BE A DARN SHAME TO TIE THE CAN TO HIM AT THAT, DONCHA THINK?
TOM McNAMARA

The Rhyming Optimist

By Aline Michaelis

It's strange how most of us have made a world of counterfeit, and from that path have never strayed; real things don't make a hit. The miser with his shining gold love's joys can never know, for him no bliss that life can hold can equal grabbing dough. The woman who desires to climb to dizzy social heights, her sister who puts in her time asserting woman's rights; the man who chases goddess Fame down many an obscure lane nor knows he plays a losing game against this fickle Jane; these are some types that cannot learn to see realities instead they wail and mope and yearn of things they cannot seize. Or if, perchance, they win the gold or gain their highbrow stuff, they find champagne's like gingerale when once they have enough. They find what seemed a glittering star looks dull behind the scenes, and that a coin looms bigger far when none is in their jeans. The real things are forever new, but old as earth itself. They've nothing in the world to do with fame and golden pelf. Perhaps you've read of perfect love in some old fairy tale, of love too true to ever rove, too strong to ever fail. This is among the real things, this and a baby's smile, the voice that always tender rings, the eyes so free from guile. Real things! Why, they are everywhere, and yet we count them naught because they are as free as air, for gold they are not bought. They are not what most chaps pursue, they miss their subtle life, but they are all of life that's true and all that is worth while.

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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Each of us, however modern, has some pet subject for the sake of which alone we would like to revive the ancient power of the Papal system; but only on the terms that such authority should be exercised in one direction, namely, our own! Most of all perhaps, those who in a commercial and scientific age would do away with Popes, religion, churches, art, music and all, would like to do it by a sort of papal stroke of the pen.

Pope Pius X, who was a fine musician, issued in 1903 his Moto *Proprio* which called for sweeping reforms in Church music, and made obligatory the adoption of the papal precepts on liturgical music.

Going back to the famous Council of Trent, the Church dignitaries then declared against the use of all 'figural' or secular music. It was in this crisis that Palestrina, by the deeply religious style of his work, became the savior of choral music in the Roman Church. The Gregorian chant, dating back almost to Apostolic times, was and still is the official music of that Church. Then followed centuries of ebb and flow—times when the musical tide was high, and other periods when Church music was clothed in operatic garments. Finally, when adaptations had brought such strange spectacles as the "O Salutaris" being sung to Gounod's "Faust" music, and the "Tantum Ergo" to a Mozart sonata, Pope Pius X issued the celebrated *Moto Proprio*.

* * *

In England we can have nothing resembling in force such decrees. Bodies such as the Church Music Society hammer away at the English Church adaptations and secularisms. Happily enough, the same sense of independent responsibility that made Englishmen protest against the enactions of a foreign prince, prevented Englishmen from adopting undisguised secular forms in worship. But at times the disguise wears rather thin. When the Archbishops recently issued the findings of a Committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of church music and to pronounce on its 'chaotic state,' the results are read (or unread) as any other pamphlet would be. We do not hasten to make a bonfire of the offending contents of our choir libraries and of our hymn books.

Except for such bodies as the Church Music Society no one has any very clear ideas as to what should be done instead.

* * *

An amusing example of the freedom of English churchmen is the light in which even church bodies regard the anthem. You hear them say that the anthem can be cut out and a hymn sung in its place; that "Anthems are merely for the choir," etc. Of course you can call a hymn an anthem if you like; but although we have not a Pope we have the unmistakeable words of the Book of Common Prayer: "In Quires and places where they sing here followeth the anthem." There is no word of hymns or of sermons here, and the only doubt arising out of the direction is the emphasis on places where they *sing* excluding those places where the verb scarcely applies.

* * *

America has been awakened to the purity of the unaccompanied music of Palestrina and Vittoria by the tour of the Vatican choirs of seventy boys and men. Mr. Grenville Vernon of the New York Tribune speaks as one who wishes to redress the balance overweighed by the more popular forms. He says that the music rendered by the organisations shows that all modern Italy is not a-worship at the mammon of opera.

"Within the church, at least, there are those who still cling to the Aristocratic tradition, who keep alive the sacred flame bequeathed by Palestrina. Monsignor Raffaele Casimiro Casimiri is one of these, and his enthusiasm for the classic lines he has imparted to the men and boys who sing under him.

"Monsignor Casimiri is a sound musician and a conductor, of impeccable taste and marked authority. No choir heard in recent years in this city has sung more beautifully or more sincerely, and few concerts have been given in which the music sung was of such sustained elevated nature. The choir is in composition exquisitely balanced. The boy sopranos and altos are especially of a high degree of merit, and though among the former there was at times a slight shrillness of timbre, on the whole the tone was firm and musical. Of the men the tenors were altogether admirable, but the bases were also excellent.

"Palestrina is not easy to sing, yet of the ten numbers on the original program six were of Italy's greatest musicians, and the choir's singing of the noted 'O quantus luctus hominum' was instinct with the best in the art of song. Superbly given, too, was the 'Responsorio' of Ludovico da Vittoria, 'Caligaverint oculi mei fiatu meo.' The only modern work on the program was Casimiri's own 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus.'

"Throughout the choir showed a particular mastery in tonal nuance, and its conductor displayed an exquisite sense for line and proportion. Too long has Italian music been under the spell of the opera, and all honor to the Church that it realises the factious nature of this appeal. Such concerts as are being given by the Vatican choirs are what are needed to combat the supremacy of the theater, and last night's large audience gave spontaneous evidence of its interest in the attempt."

A warning was sounded in Musical America (New York) against the inclusion of secular music in the programs and also a mistaken preconception of American appreciation. Says this writer:

"If they come here expecting to find an educated and understanding public, a public that can and will appreciate the best which they can give, and if they will give this public the best of sacred music they will find ample scope for their talents. If—as, unfortunately, so many singers have done in the past—they come here under the mistaken idea that 'anything is good enough for America,' or if they present programs of secular music, they will certainly not have the countenance of the Church nor should they be given the support of the concert-going public."

Music today, says Mr. George Fischer in the same journal, is returning to the age of polyphony; and he thinks it expedient that every music student be made acquainted with the Gregorian chant.

* * *

The present time is not an opportune one to raise expectations of liturgical music with purely male choirs locally, as far as the writer is concerned. At the English Cathedral a full choir of boys existed a year ago. More than eighty percent of these trained boys have gone home, at the conclusion of the war to receive an English education. Letters from some of those boys least fortunately placed show in ingenuous and entertaining style their disillusion as to the beauties of church music "at home."

-:- Trachoma -:-

(A Malignant Disease Of The Eye-Lids)

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger., Oph. D.

Trachoma, a most malignant and contagious disease of the inner surface of the eye-lids, usually the upper, is found most frequently among the poorer classes of people. It is common in Russia among the lower classes, in Italy, Ireland, Japan and particularly in China, where millions and millions of people are afflicted with this terrible disease.

Wherever Trachoma is endemic it is progressive, slowly infecting one person after another, as it has done perhaps for centuries, but there are times, when it does not progress uninterruptedly; there are often intermissions and exacerbations. Relapses are quite frequent, especially when treatment has been discontinued too soon.

The disease is characterised by large follicular granules, which grow larger and become more numerous with signs of inflammations and great swellings.

Trachoma is caused by contagion from another eye transferred through the secretion, the transfer from one eye to another taking place by the fingers, but most frequently by towels, handkerchiefs, wash-basins etc., which have been previously used by people afflicted with this disease.

Trachoma spreads rapidly in schools, asylums and barracks, and among people who live crowded together and in uncleanly conditions.

The chief symptoms are photophobis (dread of light), lacrimation, itching and burning sensation, so that the afflicted has to blink constantly, a feeling as if there was something in the eye, pain, and disturbance of vision.

In a good many cases, however, the disease may exist unknown for months and months, before the subjective symptoms become annoying in any way.

Trachoma rarely begins as an acute inflammation; it is characteristic of Trachoma that it begins insidiously and follows a chronic course, and only those cases are curable, which are caught in time, whereas if the disease has been progressing for years or even months, without attention of the ophthalmologist, it is incurable, complications arising and resulting in blindness.

The best gauge of the spread of the disease is a systematic examination of school children and to this is added the examination of the people in different institutions, orphanages, factories, prisons, etc.

The facts thus gathered prove the necessity that the fight against trachoma must be undertaken by the Government and efforts are constantly being made along this line, as today in China there are fully 70-80 percent of the entire population afflicted with this terrible disease, brought about by the common use in public, as well as in private, of hot towels, the greatest disease-spreaders.

The more people are enlightened concerning the importance of this disease, the better the prospects will be of controlling it.

Therefore it is a wise policy to report cases of the slightest eye-trouble among your servants at home and in the offices, so as to know, whether or not Trachoma is spreading in your household, as otherwise right in your own homes you are in constant danger of the spread of this obstinate disease amongst yourselves and amongst your children.

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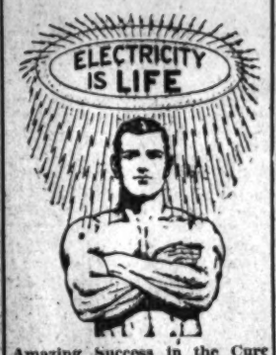

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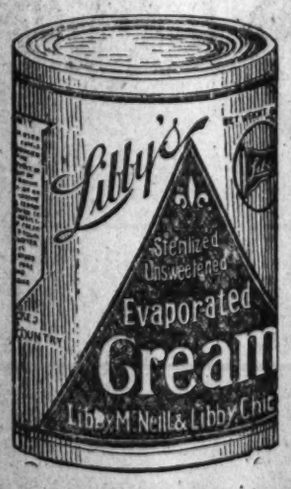

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'Germany Deserved Her Overthrow,' Says Bernstorff

(Continued from Page 12)

and launched the unrestricted submarine warfare—whose utter failure was recognised only after several months—the Reichstag resolution followed. Then, at least, the war ought to have been liquidated, even if the resultant peace were less favorable than would have been the case in the Winter of 1916-17.

"Much could still have been saved had we made exemplary peace treaties at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, and had we fortified the Turkish and Bulgaria fronts, and then, depending on the intact armies in the west, negotiated with our enemies.

"The fate of great army leaders in the history of the world always seems to be the same. Like Hannibal against Italy, so Napoleon against Russia launched gigantic enterprises with too slender means, and therefore succumbed in the end in spite of brilliant victories. So also Germany's war heroes insisted on forcing luck through an offensive for which our forces were inadequate.

"Of all the great warriors of history only two escaped a similar fate—and Caesar and Frederick the Great went to their deaths undefeated largely because they were not only soldiers but also, in a high degree, politicians.

GERMANY'S FATAL MISTAKE

"In the long run a war can be won only politically. The failure of Germany to appreciate this world-historic truth is the reason for our downfall.

"Justice, however, demands that mention be made of the consistent efforts of the German Foreign Office to avoid these very errors. Unhappily these efforts were of no avail, as every issue was decided by the army and navy authorities. The German diplomat who tried to fight against the situation was dismissed, as, for insance, Herr von Jagow, who until the last fought against the submarine warfare and worked for American mediation.

"Students of history will realise how apropos is reference here to Bismarck's insistence that political leadership must remain in the hands of statesmen. Had Bismarck not presevered in this policy, it is doubtful if the war of 1866 would have been won."

With this astonishingly frank analysis of the reasons for Germany's defeat finally concluded, Count von Bernstorff next directed his remarks to a consideration of Germany's future relations with America. He began:

"The fact that there is sufficient interest in the subject to warrant my views being published means, I hope, that there is at least some degree of mutuality in the peoples of both countries wishing to see the relationship of America and Germany develop favorably in the future.

"Those who like myself share this hope with all their hearts cannot look into the future alone.

MUST REALISE MISTAKES

"If we Germans wish to resume the good old terms with citizens of the United States we must realise the mistakes of the past, admit them with unrelenting sincerity and guide our conduct accordingly. Only thus can we approach the subject conscientiously.

"American traditions gave rise to the supposition that America would remain neutral in the war. President Wilson's policy coincided with this supposition in spite of the unfavorable sentiment arising in the United States out of our violation of Belgium's neutrality.

"From August 1, 1914, to February 1, 1917, Mr. Wilson pursued the same course. He wanted to spare his country from participation in the war, and to terminate the conflict through mediation.

"In following this policy, Mr. Wilson had the support of the majority of the American people as proved by the election in November 1916. This does not alter the fact, however, that in America there existed a war party which co-operated with the Entente against us.

"But the war party never would have been successful if our resumption of submarine warfare had not changed the whole situation.

"The truth of what really has been happening during the last few years is still so well hidden under the propaganda of all the countries as to make it possible only in some future unbiased era to separate the historical wheat from the chaff.

DEFEATED BY U-BOAT WAR

"Those who lived in the United States during the past five fatal years will not be deceived by any offensive or defensive propaganda, but know that the one thing which brought about our break with the United States—and consequently our defeat—was the submarine warfare.

"Even so, the whole disposition of the American people in February, 1917, was so completely against war as to make necessary a two-months' campaign of propaganda before war could be actually declared. But it must not be forgotten that Germany supplied the material for this propaganda. We made it all too easy for the American Government to lead the crusade against the autocratic, militaristic and double-tongued German Government.

"Having now put aside the last remnants of autocracy and militarism, I need not waste words on those subjects, but even today we have to defend ourselves against the charge of being double-tongued. Wherefore consideration of this charge is necessary if we truly wish to create an atmosphere in which resumption of friendly relations with the United States can eventuate.

"Two souls lived throughout the war in Germany's policy. One was military and naval; the other civilian and political. All our Government's actions which during the time of American neutrality came to the attention of Washington were directed by one or the other of these two groups or were the result of compromise. One can therefore speak more justly of a division of German policy than of Germany's double-tongueness.

TWO DIVERGENT GROUPS

"The one party demanded unrestricted submarine warfare, even if it meant a break with the United States; the other was as insistent on peace through President Wilson's mediation. The fight between the two groups began with the Lusitania incident and terminated in the declaration of unrestricted U-boat warfare.

"As one of the 'main participants in this fight, I can state with authority that the German civilian policy always pursued its aim consistently. It did not, as is still believed by many Americans, negotiate to gain time in order to prepare for the submarine warfare.

"The civilian group launched no conspiracies in America. The worst things done in America by the military-naval group, as, for instance, the Rintelen mission, were done without the knowledge of the civilian group.

"The two chief sins for which Germany is reproached and which are held to be proofs of our being double-tongued—the Adlon dinner in honor of Ambassador Gerard and the Mexico telegraph—both post-dated the surrender of the Berlin civilian administration to the predominant military-naval party.

"Like the astrologer in Faust, the German Government gave out then only such declarations as were whispered to it by the militaristic-naval Mephisto. That moment was the height of German tragedy.

"The plans of intervention then well under way in Washington were frustrated by our blind faults and the war consequently lost. Every effort originating with President Wilson in the last hours to change the Berlin decision stranded on 'technical difficulties.'

"So much for the distant past.

WILSON HAILED AS MESSIAH

"Germany expected, on November 11, 1918, that Mr. Wilson would grant a completely beaten Germany what he had offered voluntarily in the Winter of 1916-17.

"Whereas German public opinion had formerly abused him, now he was hailed as a Messiah, Germany expected complete salvation from him. From having formerly underestimated his power, we now overestimated it.

"With this much understood, the disappointment of the German people over the peace of Versailles is easily realised. But if Germany is to arrive at an understanding with America, smarting memory and sense of wrongs done us must be obliterated. We must try to understand the American policy of the past few months 'sine ira et studio.'

"The key of the seeming puzzle is to be found in Mr. Wilson's greatest speech, when, on January 22, 1917, he expounded his peace program and declared 'it is a condition for the rehabilitation of an ideal League of Nations that a peace without victory be signed.' At that time Entente and Alliance were equally powerful. How different the world looked in October, 1918! Germany lay supine and was at the end of her power of resistance.

"That one fact robbed Mr Wilson of all his power.

"It is futile today to argue whether or not we should or could have resisted the armistice and peace terms. But it is a fact that in not doing so we robbed Mr. Wilson of every counterbalance against the arrogance of the victors. He had to fight the battle alone—against his own victory-flushed allies. And they surpassed him in exact knowledge of European conditions.

ABANDONED 14 POINTS

"Mr. Wilson could have accomplished more had he not gone to Paris. For there he succumbed to the influence of environment and immediately abandoned the first of his fourteen points. By consenting to secret negotiations he lost his only remaining strength, public opinion.

"Had Mr. Wilson relied on the opposition in the Entente nations it would have been a case of 'flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo'—and sentiment in his own country was in no mood for such a policy.

"In America at that moment the old indifference toward things European was again gaining the upper hand. The average American was satisfied with having won a victory over autocracy and militarism. To prevent forever another ascendancy of autocracy and militarism was his only reason for wanting a League of Nations.

"The American troops wanted to go home. Finally, the disposition against Germany everywhere was still so hostile as to have made it incomprehensible if Mr. Wilson, for Germany's sake, had broken with his allies. Thus it was necessary for Mr. Wilson to be content with little.

"He still believes today that the peace terms would have been even harsher if he had not tenaciously defended his fourteen points. He still believes in the future of the League of Nations, which, at least temporarily, resembles a holy alliance against Germany.

"It seems grotesque that Germany's condition should be so little known abroad. The thought of a treaty to protect France against poor, starving, demoralised Germany of today is, in the German mind, as ridiculous as the employment of a bodyguard to protect a giant against an infant.

"Yet the treaty is as nearly an accomplished fact as it can be, except for the purely formal and inevitable ratification by the American Senate."

'OUR ERRORS ATONED FOR'

"Contemplation of the past leads us to conclusions as to the future. Peace is signed, and the war terminated in an injustice which more than atones for our political errors. The bill has been presented and must be paid. But shall this fact make us sit down sulkily in a corner? On the contrary, the German people must resume work and try to obtain a revision of the peace treaty.

"Such a revision is possible of attainment only through and in the League of Nations. Wherefore our foreign policy in the future must consist of an unremitting fight to be included in the league.

"If we are admitted we shall again have equality of right and reciprocity. Then we may hope for a universal political structure that restrains the imperialism of single powers and leads to a world's commerce that overlaps the boundaries of nations. Such conditions would help us overcome the territorial losses we have suffered.

"I scarcely need point to the fact that such a German policy would quite naturally lead us to the side of the United States. There the idea of a true peaceful League of Nations is very much alive. There alone is the money to be found to revive such a universal system of commerce. There the principal representative of the League of Nations idea will be at the helm for eighteen months more.

"Wilson's nature inspires the certain expectation that he will lead the battle for a true League of Nations with the greatest energy. To this fight he will surely consecrate his entire future. To this thought the German people must cling with all their might. But we must not deceive ourselves.

"In the United States the idea of democracy is quite different from the German conception of the term. There Socialism is highly unpopular. Our thorough nationalisation policy would be repulsive to every American.

NOT WITHOUT A PURPOSE

"The individualistic and capitalistic features of the peace of might are not without a purpose. We shall, of course, be true to democratic principles; arrange our house according to the wishes of the majority of the German people, and in accordance with their wishes the new Germany will be anointed with a very strong drop of social oil.

"That, however, does not mean that we must use Socialism as an export commodity. If Germany is not very careful in this respect the League of Nations will remain a holy alliance against us. We must not forget how much our future depends on admission into this league.

"Presumably the League of Nations, once ratified in America, will have the effect of America's granting large credits to German concerns and banks, whereas substantial loans will be undoubtedly withheld from the republic. Such a procedure would be the death blow to our nationalisation policy. Many a hard battle will be fought in our Government and National Assembly on this point.

"It is sufficient for me to point out the problem that in future might mar our relations with the United States, and for which a favorable solution must be found. If we wish to re-establish friendly relations with the United States we must convince her citizens that the old militaristic Germany is buried and that the new Germany does not propose to act as the apostle of a Socialistic world revolution.

"Without America's help it would be scarcely possible to re-establish German commerce. I do not doubt, however, that we shall gain this help, if we apply the right kind of policy.

"The watchword of the German nation must be 'Work and don't despair.' Although we elder German political fighters will not live to see the new flower of our beloved Fatherland, Spring must return to Germany's youth once more."

Did A Forgery Start The War

(Continued from Page 11)

the Kaiser's standpoint is as follows: Should Vienna recognize the absolute necessity of military action against Servia, it would be deplorable if Austria-Hungary would fail to utilize the present moment, so favorable in itself."

EXPLANATIONS

In the German press two explanations prevail as to the attitude taken by the Berlin government. Liberal papers, like the "Frankfurter Zeitung," priding themselves on calling a spade by its name, declare the German policy was dictated by sheer imbecility.

Says the "Frankfurter Zeitung":

"Two facts stand out in irrefutable certainty from the Austrian revelations: First, the criminal determination to make war on the then Austro-Hungarian government and of its leader, Count Berchtold, on which all efforts on the part of Germany and the Entente to prevent the outbreak in the eleventh hour foundered; second, the disability and weakness, tragic in its immense scope, of the German government, which permitted itself to be bulldozed by its weaker ally against its own will and conviction into a war which brought down the most terrible fate on the German people. Never was a people led into a war with a greater levity and insolence, with a grosser misunderstanding of the world situation. The German people has to do penance today, amid an unparalleled breakdown, for the frivolous levity and maladroitness of its rulers, maladroitness that can only be explained by political imbecility."

According to the other explanation, launched by Reventlow, the action of the German government in supporting Austria through thick and thin was madness—but a madness with a system in it. It is contended that the German statesmen were tricked into their attitude by the bogie of Austrian treachery. In other words, Berlin was afraid that Austria might bolt the alliance in case German support was made conditional.

A SENSATION DISCLOSED

Count Reventlow bases this argument on a circumstance revealed by the Red Book, which, whatever its exact value in gauging the relative guilt, is in itself extremely interesting and which constitutes, besides the story about Count Berchtold's invention of the Temes-Kubin engagement, probably the most sensational disclosure of the publication.

The assertion is made by Dr. Gooss that the Austro-Hungarian government failed to communicate to the German government the text of the Servian answer to the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, received on July 25, 1914. Says the Red Book:

"The circumstance that the Vienna Cabinet failed to communicate of its own accord to the Berlin government the Servian reply yields a conspicuous parallel to the fact that the Berlin government was advised of the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum not before, but only simultaneously with the other powers."

This is certainly a most extraordinary allegation. Is it really possible that the German government did not know that Servia had granted the overwhelming portion of the Austrian demands? Count Reventlow seems to believe it, and adds the explanation that the German government did not insist on knowing because it was afraid of making Austria angry!

AN EDITOR TESTIFIES

The statement of the Red Book that the Servian reply was withheld from Berlin is, moreover, born out by the testimony of one Victor Schiff, associate editor of the Vorwarts. This Herr Schiff was in July, 1914, one of the editors of the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, the chief German news-gathering agency. He says now that on the evening of July 23, 1914, the day the Austrian ultimatum to Servia was despatched, his office was called on the phone innumerable times by high officials of the Imperial Chancellery, among them Geheimrat Wahnschaffe, chief of the Chancellor's cabinet, and by Geheimrat Hamann, of the Foreign Office, all of whom inquired with utmost anxiety about the Austrian note. However, the text was not forthcoming from Vienna, and at 11 p.m. Councillor von Weber appeared in person at the Wolff Bureau and said he would wait for its arrival.

"These inquiries convinced me at the time beyond doubt," Schiff now writes, "that the German Foreign Office was wholly ignorant not only of the exact text, but even of the character, of the Austrian ultimatum to Belgrade."

Here is another question the final clearing up of which will devolve on that world tribunal which, according to Schiller, is world history—unless the Allies decide to anticipate this somewhat slow procedure by instituting their own much heralded court of inquiry.

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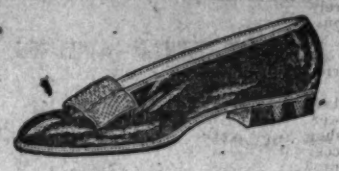

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New Status Of Women With Ten Million Men Dead In War

(Continued from Page 12)

were mysteries to each other. They really do not see anything of each other from, say, the age of six or seven until they are grown. So when they met naturally at work the stimulated sex curiosity was not present. Young women could not dress especially to meet young men. It was good for them to meet in working clothes, the girls a bit dirty and greasy from their tasks. It made a different type of comradeship possible.

"The high cost of living has also had significant effects on the family life. The domestic servant is changing into an industrial worker. Instead of cooking for four she is cooking for sixty. This tends toward communal life. The status of servants has changed. In some places now both the mistress and the maid sign contracts in which wages, hours and conditions of labor are prescribed in detail. We have to find new ways of getting domestic work done.

"Nothing is clearer than that all women must work. This is inherent in the changes which the times have brought. I think it will make women happier. The excess of women over men may, however, have curious minor consequence. With an abundance of women, men rather than women may become the centers of social events. To be preserved from the struggle of the world was a bad thing for the parasitic woman. It made of her too often a hothouse plant. Perhaps it will be even worse for men. I do not think that men can stand being made hothouse plants. I trust they may be spared."

Not merely in the belligerent countries but throughout western civilisation a new epoch for women has been unfolded. Neutral countries are obviously not confronted with the appalling problems due to wholesale losses in man power. But, on the other hand, the shortage of workers and the rising cost of living have conspired to produce strange effects everywhere. Everywhere women have had to undertake unfamiliar tasks because men were lacking. Throughout Europe and America wage-earners have, upon the whole, prospered, and the middle classes have suffered. Women have been drawn out of the home by the lure of economic betterment. Home life and family arrangements have been modified as by a revolution. Necessity is remoulding the social structure.

Such is the testimony of observers scattered widely. Thus Dr. Dagny Bank of Christiania emphasised the levelling process which has taken place even in democratic Norway. "The poor are better off; the middle classes are worse off," she said. "Married women work because they need to. With us it is no longer a question of men and women but of individuals. The scarce servant is compelling changes in the home. The status of woman is being altered. The war hastened what was already in process. I think it means progress."

The same movement of events was reported by Dr. Alma Sundquist of Stockholm. Dr. Sundquist stated that the feminist revolution was well-nigh complete in Sweden. The crucial principles have been settled: their application is occupying the public mind. The question, for example, is not whether women may do certain kinds of work, but whether their husbands are entitled to the same kind of pensions that wives draw from their men under certain circumstances. In Sweden, too, domestic servants are a vanishing race. Their disappearance is entailing a radical readjustment of the home.

Dr. Ada Potter of Utrecht used almost identical language in summing up conditions in Holland. Women there, as in Scandinavia, have long enjoyed a considerable measure of industrial and professional equality. But the high cost of living, the inelasticity of middle class earnings, the advances enjoyed by the wage-earners and the universal scarcity of servants—these are the factors which are giving thought to the women of Holland. Economic determinism is driving them they know not whither.

The same resistless play of economic forces has brought relative prosperity to the Swiss peasant, compelled Swiss women to seek work outside the home and ordered the middle classes to devise new ways of living. But Dr. Marie Feyler of Lausanne, who served as a military surgeon in France and in Rumania during the war and whose own professional career of thirty years spans the development of the feminist movement in Switzerland, sees only permanent good from the simplification of living conditions which is ensuing. Dr. Feyler has observed too that the relations between the sexes have been improved by the wholesome exhibit of woman's war work.

Scotland shared with England the social mutations of the war period. Dr. Frances S. Johnston of Edinburgh, reported the new status of women there, but she expressed anxiety as to the economic future. "Now will come the real reconstruction for women," she said. "All girls and young women rushed to work at the beginning of the war. They were frightfully glad to get something to do. They acquired the habits of steady employment. In Edinburgh alone there are between 400 and 500 women medical students at the university, and similar conditions are reported from other institutions. There is at present a counter-reaction. Everybody feels that the returned soldier is entitled to the first chance. The number of new women in the professions is probably greater than the professional loss due to the war. So there must be a readjustment.

"Still because of the war marriage is being undertaken earlier. Parents and young people feel that risks may be taken. They no longer delay until certain safe incomes are obtained. Also the problem of home help becomes more perplexing.

"But many of the women in the munitions factories no longer want to return to the domestic service they left. Scotland, it must be remembered, however, is democratic so far as customs are concerned, but even so, we do not like to think of the future of the family of moderate means. For them incomes are the same or less, and they cannot buy as they did."

France, traditionally conservative as to the place of women, is also in the throes of a feminist evolution, according to the statements of Dr. Yvonne Pouzin of Nantes and of Dr. L. Thuillier-Landry of Paris. Together they discussed the situation, comparing each other's impressions. Jointly they said:

"You know that women were employed in all possible positions in France during the war. New careers were opened to them. Women are now entering the agricultural and engineering institutes, where they are winning distinction. They have gained a new recognition in the Government. For the first time they have become chiefs of bureaus. They have had important work in banks. Women of all classes have undertaken this new work. Many will continue. They have enjoyed a novel freedom and a flattering of responsibility.

"During the war habits and tastes have changed. Homes have been simplified. That is a good thing. Professional women have kept their work and maintained their own homes successfully. Family life has been altered, but it is too soon to say that the simplification will last. Still it is true that young people are tending to marry earlier. They learned during the war to take risks. They do not wait until they have what seemed formerly to be the necessary amount of money.

"The suffrage movement is strong. The Chamber of Deputies has accepted the principle, but the Senate's committee is still opposed to it. In France, at the beginning at least, woman's influence will strengthen the fight against alcoholism and for morality and for a better public health."

What is beyond the morrow none of the women delegates to this significant conference dares say. Together they testify, however, that women have come upon a new and unread chapter in the history of the human race.

The scarcity of men has decreed a generation of spinsters. Habit and economic need provide single women who will work according to the rigorous rules of industry and of the professions. Education and the breaking of the barriers which limited other generations indicate that the depths of feminine genius will be plumbed as never previously. Because they sacrificed to the utmost, woman's supreme opportunity has come. What its promise is, conservative minded women scientists cannot say. Who else dares?

Hand-Stirrups

"See any fancy ridin' while you was east?" asked Three-Finger Sam.

"I sure did," answered Cactus Joe. "But everything's topsyturvy. People in the cars have to hang on with their wrists in straps."

"Jee' think of that. Usin' the stirrups for their hands instead of their feet!"—*Washington Star.*

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The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

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Many critics hailed it as the best play of the decade.

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MATINEE: TODAY 3 P.M. "THE PROFITEERS" 5-part Drama

TONIGHT 9.15 OLIVE THOMAS in "DISCREET CORINNE" 5-part Comedy Drama

Spies Old And New

War Taught A New Technique Of Detection, As Told In 'The Army Behind The Army'

When Mme. Marie K. de Victoria, daughter of the Prussian General to whom Marshal Bazaine handed his sword in 1870 at the surrender of Metz, set out from the Wilhelmstrasse to conduct an espionage campaign in America during the recent war, two silk mufflers were an important part of her equipment.

Of her equipment, not of her wardrobe!

For the mufflers were impregnated with a secret ink chemical, so that when she saturated them in water and wrung them out she obtained the needed "invisible" fluid for her code messages to Germany. By dissolving in vinegar iodine tablets manufactured by British chemists, secret agents in Berlin set up the necessary reaction to make the writing visible.

Mme. de Victoria, you perceive, was an old-fashioned spy, a product and tool of Old World diplomacy and duplicity. So-called invisible ink is one of the oldest tricks of the trade. A close mouth is one of the personal requirements, too, and however well the Madame may have been provided with silk mufflers, she was woefully deficient in a vocal muffler. She talked too much, and in consequence of her indiscreet boasting on the steamship which bore her to America a watch was set on her which balked most of her spying and ultimately brought arrest.

The modern spy, as evolved from the world war, differed as widely from Mme. de Victoria and her secret ink as the Woolworth Building differs from the Pyramids, to which time secret ink probably belongs. He used a code, to be sure, but it was the kind of code which would have robbed Edgar Allan Poe of a picturesque part of his reputation, had it been in use in his day, for it was transmitted, not by ink but by electricity, and it was so ingenious that even the operator sending the message could not possibly decipher it.

That statement is made on the authority of Major E. Alexander Powell, who is entitled to write an imposing string of letters after his name, but who uses his military title in signing his latest book, "The Army Behind the Army," about to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. He takes a casual and somewhat contemptuous glance at Mme. de Victoria and her ink, for he is much more interested in the unassuming and undisguised modern detective-spy, partly because when he entered the war he was one of the four officers in the Military Intelligence Division, (the army Secret Service,) and he cheats the still existent censorship to the extent of telling some new facts about its work.

Mme. de Victoria, it may be said in passing, was a kinswoman of the Kaiserin, and had received a high education in German universities. She spoke four languages, had worked as a German spy and propagandist in South America and other countries, and had been thrice married. Her last husband was a South American, who died suddenly soon after the mariage. Her first husband was Professor Otto Eckmann of Heidelberg University. Her German title was the Baroness Maria Kretschmann. She used various aliases, among them Mlle. Marie de Vussiere and Frau Maria Kretschmann. Most of these facts Major Powell either ignored or they were striken out by the censor.

Perhaps no revelation Major Powell makes is more interesting than that about the secret code devices. "I am not permitting myself to indulge in the slightest exaggeration," he writes, "when I assert that these devices place in the hands of the United States weapons which would render this country well-nigh invulnerable in the event of our ever becoming involved in another war." And later he adds that "as universal peace is not yet in sight, even with the aid of a telescope, and as this invention would prove of incalculable benefit to the United States in the event of our becoming again involved in war, it is obviously out of the question to discuss the principle on which it is based, much less the details of its construction and operation. It is enough to say that this nation is now the possessor of a system of code transmission which can defy all the experts in the world, a message sent by its means being absolutely undecipherable to the inventor himself.

Possibly there is a clue to the secret in Major Powell's description of another invention, unsuccessfully tried out before the successful device was found by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He says:

Another system had as its basic principle the breaking up of the groups of Morse dots and dashes which represented the letters of the message, and routing these mangled fragments over widely separated wires to the receiving station, where they were automatically joined together again, so as to form the message as originally sent. If, for example, it was desired to send from Hoboken to Washington the message, "Transport Leviathan sails June 25," it was proposed to make use of two lines, one running, let us say, through Harrisburg, the other via Wilmington. The message sent over the Harrisburg wire would be broken up something after this fashion: "t-a-s-o-t-e-i-t-a-s-i-s-u-e-w-n-y-i-t." While the portion going by way of Wilmington would read: "r-n-p-r-l-v-a-h-n-a-l-j-n-t-e-t-f-f-h."

To create still further confusion in the mind of any one who might succeed in intercepting one of these sets of fragments, it was proposed to superimpose a "camouflage" message upon the disconnected letters, the characters of the camouflage message to occupy the spaces between the characters of the real message. By an exceedingly ingenious device these apparently inextricably intermixed and unrelated letters were automatically sorted out at the receiving station and pieced together, like a jigsaw puzzle, so that the message appeared precisely as it was sent.

Going a step further, the inventors of this system proposed by the same means to install a system of telephone communication whereby the spoken words would be broken up just as the Morse characters were divided, certain sounds in each word going over one wire and the remaining sounds over another, to be joined together at the receiving station into a perfectly intelligible conversation.

Here again a wholly separate and extraneous conversation was superimposed over the sounds proceeding by each route, so that were either of the lines tapped the listener-in would be rewarded for his pains by hearing a torrent of sound which would convince him that he was listening to a combination of Choctaw, Chinese, the ravings of John McCullough, and the symptoms of a severe cold. Notwithstanding the undeniable ingenuity of this system, the Signal Corps experts demonstrated, to the unconcealed astonishment of the inventors, that they could overhear and understand these crazy-quilt conversations as readily as though they were being held across a dinner table in plain English.

The successful device (which may, of course, use none of the principles involved in the system just outlined) is one of three evolved by Yankee ingenuity from the war, which Major Powell regards as "the most important inventions, so far as their effect on the peaceful interests of the nation are concerned, which have been produced since Morse invented the telegraph, Bell perfected the telephone, and Marconi amazed us with the wireless." One of them is the radiotelephone, by means of which persons on the ground can converse with aviators; and the other is the discovery of Chief Signal Officer Squire that growing trees can be used as sending and receiving posts for radio messages, thus doing away with the necessity for tall and costly towers. About these latter devices the public has been told.

Major Powell's book is devoted in the main to the Man with the Silver Chevrons. He wrote it at the request of Secretary Baker, and was retained in the service to complete it. Readers may be sure, therefore, that he had access to all necessary records; but there are moments when the heavy hand of a department head becomes apparent.

In spite of that, he writes as one "on the inside." He tells of the eighteen telephone and telegraph battalions recruited in large measure from the ranks of the two great telephone companies in this country, (which may explain why it has been so hard to get "central.") These he calls "the ears of the army," but at times they also were its spies. He tells of the engineers, the gas makers, the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments, the aviators, the Tank Corps, the Motor Transport Corps, the Medical Department, and of course Military Intelligence. He says, incidentally, that not one spy was shot here during the war.

It is Major Powell's contention that the Motor Transport had its beginning when Pershing went into Mexico after Villa; and at one place he throws this interesting sidelight on the submarine raids along the Atlantic Coast:

And, apropos of rolling stock, here is a bit of secret history hitherto unpublished. When Villa's radiers were threatening to destroy the railway lines paralleling the Mexican border the Engineering Corps designed and built a number of self-propelling armored railway cars armed with three-inch rifles, machine guns, and searchlights. When the German submarines began their piratical operations along the Atlantic seaboard in the Spring of 1918 these moving fortresses were secretly rushed up from the Rio Grande in order to afford protection to the undefended Jersey coast towns. It was well for the U-boat commanders that they did not attempt to shell Long Branch and Atlantic City as they shelled Scarborough and Broadstairs. If they had, the engineers and their armored cars would have given them the surprise of their lives.

America's effort in felling forests in France, building railroads there, producing superpoison gas, and so on, is more than a twice-told tale. Major Powell tells it with an interest as fresh as though he approached it for the first time, and frequently produces facts not hitherto known. This article is not an attempt to summarise all the new things he has had to say; it is, on the contrary, a poor foreshortening. The book is not indexed, and so has little value for reference purposes; but as a rapid and inspiring survey of the men once of the fighters it offers opportunity for some interesting hours to those still interested in the war.

Y.M.C.A. Would Stabilise China Student World

The center of the Y.M.C.A. stage was held last week by the large conference of secretaries gathered in Hangchow. The delegates to this conference came from the four corners of China and were engaged in discussion and conference on questions that will have large bearing on the future life of China.

Following the larger Hangchow Conference was a smaller one in Shanghai. This was made up of student secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. Thirty secretaries were present and they constitute the present force of the Association in the student field. The organised student associations number 163 with only six of these in government schools. The Associations in Mission schools have the cooperation of the full leadership in their various schools, and the Association workers in Conference here realised that their great task is in the some four hundred government middle schools and colleges in which no Christian Association has been organised.

NO POLITICS HERE

An important decision of the secretaries of student work was that the Association must face up to opportunities of the present situation among the students of China. The Association has as a strong auxilliary force in their effort, nearly 300 Christian teachers and more than 1,000 Christian students in government schools. There is a much greater number still of sympathetic students and teachers who believe in the message of the Association. It was the hope of the Conference that the Association might furnish the anchoring and stabilising influence that the present unsettled condition in the student world makes imperative.

It was recognised again by the Conference that the Association is not political. Its constitution and purpose makes it impossible for it to have organic connection with political movements. On the other hand the Conference recognised the obligation of the Christian student to be no less patriotic than his non-Christian brothers. The Conference expressed itself as believing that the Association member as an individual has a real place of leadership in the present movement. His place is to introduce a constructive program of service that will strengthen the social, economic, industrial, educational and religious life of the nation. The Association member has been trained for this service and his duty is to render this sort of service in this time of need.

SPECIAL LITERATURE

Four delegates especially were interested in this discussion of the Association part in the present movement. They were from four centers of activity and are P. Y. Ma of the Chinese work in Tokio, C. D. Sing, student secretary of Foochow, P. C. Hsu, student secretary of Peking, and T. P. Wang, student secretary of Canton.

Another service of importance agreed upon by the Conference was the preparation and production of special literature to meet the needs of thinking students in these days of upheaval and reconstruction. Other subjects discussed were:

Securing secretaries.
The middle school program.
Anchoring students in the Church.
Bible Study.
Social Service Program.
Evangelism.

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Nujol brings about and maintains regular easy bowel movement.
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SHANGHAI

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Trial For Me Is British Bluff, Says Former Kaiser Wilhelm

London, October 28.—The prime purpose of my trip to Germany was to do what fifty journalists for nine months had been trying to do—make the Kaiser talk, says Hayden Talbot.

At the end of six months, and with a travel record of thousands of miles over a greater part of Germany, I have brought back the first authorised statement that the Kaiser has made since his abdication.

The details of this story will be told not only for their intrinsic value, but in order to forestall the numerous and highly ingenious enemies I managed quite unintentionally to make as the nature of my mission became known.

In seventeen years' experience as a globe-trotting newspaper man I have had my share of strange experiences, but never before has the mere fact of my trying to obtain an interview of itself given rise to so much and such baffling hostility as I found directed against me almost from the outset of my sojourn in Germany.

Among the agencies used to defeat my purpose was the foreign office in Berlin, and among other charges brought to discredit me were statements that I was selling naval secrets of my country.

NO PROPAGANDIST

Not the least of the many reasons I was persona non grata in Germany was the fact that I refused to be a propagandist and join the chorus of well paid singers of praise of all things German.

But at last I found myself seated in a magnificently furnished library in an apartment house in the most fashionable quarter of Berlin, with the most remarkable man in all Germany standing over me—dictating the statement I had come 4,000 miles to get. I shall introduce him later.

He had gone to Amerongen as my courier, carrying a typewritten statement prepared by nine of the most important Germans in and out of the present government.

Some of these men were formerly the Kaiser's bitterest antagonists but all of them had sunk personal feelings to the extent of sending him letters imploring him for the sake of the fatherland to sign the statement. With the return to Berlin of my very distinguished courier, he told me:

STATEMENT FROM KAISER

"The emperor refuses to sign the statement. In its place he has authorised me to give you the only statement for publication he will make so long as he remains in Holland."

And then, standing over me, carefully watching my pencil, he dictated

[redacted]

not appear in the statement you have just dictated. Why?"

And this man, who was my intermediary with the Kaiser, launched forth into a word picture of the present mental attitude of the all-highest—as illuminating as it was astounding.

"The Emperor will never address himself to his own people, much less to his enemies," he began in sudden rage.

"The Emperor feels that his own people have been and are being misled. He knows better than any other that the German people must have a ruler with an iron hand. They have never known how to rule themselves. They never can.

"The Emperor is not as other men. He lives on a plane far above the rest of mankind. He is a deeply religious man. His belief that he is in actual, active touch with God is as profound today as it ever was.

"If his actions, affirmative or negative, seem, even to his closest intimates incomprehensible, to him they are all consistent and part of his life's aim—the good of his people.

"'The Emperor will not speak to his own people under the existing conditions,' as he himself expresses it, because he cannot command them—and in no other way will he ever speak to his people.

"As for the rest of the world, it is a world arrayed against him. To such enemies, nothing he could possibly say could work to the good of Germany. But that is not all.

"The Emperor knows the hopelessness of the position of the Entente governments in so far as their widely advertised intention to bring him to trial is concerned.

CALLS TRIAL A BLUFF

"He knows that the Entente governments have no intention of carrying out this threat. He knows the real motive behind the speech made by Lloyd George in Parliament in July in which that gentleman repeated his determination to let nothing prevent his bringing the Emperor to England.

"He knows that the English premier hoped by that speech to arouse such a storm of protest by the thinking men of England against going on with such a barbaric plan as to make it possible for him to appear to bow before the force of public opinion and so escape from the hole of his digging.

"Unfortunately for Lloyd George the hoped-for storm did not arise. So it is, he finds himself now in the uncomfortable position of having to make good a bluff. The Emperor knows he will not make good.

"The Emperor knows further that the British government knows that no blunder of all the many tragic blunders of the last five years would be as great as this. Nothing else would so unify Germany and so effectively inspire a new hatred against England in the heart of every German.

OBJECT OF HATRED

"The Emperor knows that England does not wish Britain to be the exclusive object of hatred for generations to come. The Emperor knows the British government will never allow itself to be placed in this position.

"Wherefore the Emperor realising these facts, remains silent—a country gentleman enjoying that kind of peace and contentment which only white hair and the knowledge that one has ever sought to do one's best can bring."

So this, then, was the Kaiser, I had and have no doubt as to the accuracy of the portrait. The intense feeling of the man precluded the possibility that he was acting.

His own defiant attitude patently mirrored the Kaiser's. To minds like these an appeal to enemies "was indeed unthinkable." But here was still the matter of the German people's welfare.

I broached this phase of the situation. My informant replied:

"The Emperor regrets the softness of his people. He regrets that their capacity of hatred for their enemies is so small. England, America, Japan, Italy—above all, France—are the German people's enemies.

"The Emperor regrets the tendencies among his people to forget this fact. But under the existing conditions it is impossible for him to address them. To plead is not

OWN OPINION

"All I have told you now is the Emperor's own opinion," he replied.

"But," I protested, "you must be aware that the world generally believes that the Kaiser is very much in the hands of his advisers at this time. Whereas your personal views are interesting, it is, after all, the Kaiser's views in which the public has the greatest interest."

"I tell you these are the Emperor's views. He has spoken them to me."

"Very well, then," I said, "I shall print them."

"Ach, no!" thundered my quite disturbed host. "You have only the authorisation to print the statement I have already dictated. If you publish anything else I shall deny it."

"I shall print that also," I said.

And now to introduce him:

He is Councilor Johannes Kriege, doctor of jurisprudence.

COULD DOMINATE KAISER

Less than a dozen Germans and a lesser number than that outside Germany know that Excellenz Kriege has been for thirty-five years the one man in the world who could dominate the Kaiser.

He is still dominating him. He is the head of the daily courier service between Berlin and Amerongen. He himself makes frequent trips over the Dutch frontier.

Through him filters all the news of the world which reaches the Kaiser, or, more accurately, it is Kriege's interpretation of the news which the Kaiser accepts.

In my several visits to the Kriege apartment in Kurfurtsteddamm 1 have had opportunities to examine the furnishings of several rooms.

I have seen, among other things, three different photographs of the Kaiser, all taken within the last six months at Amerongen and autographed in the most extravagant terms.

For thirty-five years every treaty made by Germany has been written by Kriege. It was his hand that penned the last treaty formulated by the imperial German government—the infamous Brest-Litovsk treaty. Yet in all this time the fact of his power was never even suspected by most of the German cabinet ministers.

KAISER'S MENTAL STATE

Certainly no man living can possibly give as authentic a description of the Kaiser's mental state as can this privy councilor, who outlasted a half dozen foreign secretaries and whose chief prerogatives he has continuously usurped under the direction of the Kaiser.

What is behind the Kaiser's statement that he will continue to maintain silence "until conditions change?"

I can deduce this:

The Kaiser is still the same old Kaiser—only more so. He is as lofty, as relentless, as bitter, as proud, as contemptuous of all other men and as sure of his partnership with the Divine as he ever was in the most blatant days.

Physically he is not the same. He is an old man, bodily broken under the tremendous strain of the past five years. But the impression given the world by the imaginative and misinformed newspaper correspondents of a senile babbling, harmless, humbled, cowed monarch, stripped of his egotism as completely as of his crown, are absolutely at variance with the facts as I know them.

One fact is that the Kaiser still remains and will continue to remain while he lives, the king god of the German people.

Very Blank

"Is that poetry what you call blank verse?"

"I think so," answered Miss Cayenne. "Anyway it reads as if the mind of the man who wrote it was a blank."—*Washington Star.*

Unnecessary

Mr. Batz—"You ought to brace up and show your wife who is running things at your house."

Mr. Meek (sadly)—"It isn't necessary. She knows."—*Life.*

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Korea As A World Problem

By K. S. Chang
(Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Korean Cabinet)

Korea has been a hermit nation for centuries, but now has become the world's problem. Korea is a peninsula and located at the eastern end of Asia, is a key to the continent.

The European war is over, and the world's eyes are turned toward Asia to view the progress of the baby republic of China, the selfish empire of Japan, and the rough Bolsheviki of Siberia. Among these three nations, the most ambitious is Japan. She wants China; she wants Siberia; she wants India and she wants California. Can the world give all these things to satisfy her? Here is a problem we have to think out and to solve.

Japan's continental policy has been long planned, since centuries ago she essayed many attempts to invade Korea to control the key to the continent, but Korean people checked her. About three hundred years ago, the Japanese raised about half a million of their army and invaded Korea on the way to China. There Koreans fought fiercely with the Japanese army for eight years continuously. Finally victory came to Korea, and the Japanese withdrew with heavy losses as only about a few hundred of half a million returned to Japan. Thence the peace of Asia was continued until the Chino-Japan war and Russo-Japan war. Japan fought these two big wars, because of Korea, proposing to stretch her hands into the continent through the bridge of the peninsula. Japan was a savage kingdom without writing and reading, but was taught by Wang Yin, a Korean scholar. She received her civilisation from Korea, but was never grateful.

Korea has twenty million population and among these about seventeen millions are in the interior, and the rest abroad in Siberia, Manchuria, China, Hawaii, America and Mexico.

The Korean people are distinguishable from the Chinese and Japanese. They have their own laws, customs, language, literature and art. Koreans are proud of the more than 4,000 years history which has never been controlled by any other people, except during the past ten years by the Japanese. The Japs will never rule the Korean people, whose character is far superior to them, and whose civilisation older than theirs. Even little Korean children call the Japanese "Wainom" which means "Savage Islander." The deep impression upon Koreans' minds from generation to generation precluded the thought that the Japanese are better people. They have always considered them as savages and enemies. The Japs annexed Korea by their military force. They compelled the Emperor at the point of sword to give in; bought the premier, Li Wan-yong, with money. They killed Korean patriots.

Those who were not killed were either exiled or jailed. How can a human being live in this world without free speech, without free printing, without free travel, without free education and without freedom for any activity? We can no longer be patient and be the slaves of the Japs.

If Korea is not a free and independent country, and does not check the Japanese invasion, the peace of Asia will never exist. If the peace of Asia does not exist, the world's peace will ever be disturbed.

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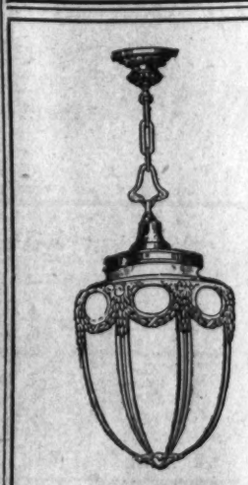

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Blasco Ibanez Favors The Devil Man

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES
(*New York Times*)

Every one on board the good ship Lorraine knew Vicente Blasco Ibanez. As the steamship entered New York Harbor he was standing by the rail in quick conversation with a group of persons, his small eyes nervously roving, like the snap of a camera shutter, from one detail to another, his expression tense with interest.

Such a man is not difficult to know; his warm-heartedness is one of the greatest passports a traveler can have. It was not only the fact that probably every one around him on deck had read "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," but more significant still, from a personal standpoint, it was that those who gathered round him caught his enthusiasms. Here he was on good terms with a French architect, who was making his first trip since the war to fill his official post as consulting artist in the beautifying of Philadelphia. He was hail fellow well met with all the members of the French Labor Federation being sent to Washington for conference, and he hung on every word brought from shore about the outcome of the meetings last week; and when he laughed, joined by the sensitive Celtic group of laborites, there was no mistaking on which side sympathy stood.

Later on there was quick repartee between the Spanish novelist and the daughter of the Guatemalan Minister; there was a knowing exchange of words between him and the commandant of the ship when he wanted to go to a forbidden part of the deck to be photographed. Everything he requested he seemed to get; perhaps his surety and condence are the magnets that draw success to him.

Blasco Ibanez has a great deal to say about the United States, not of the fatuous kind such as the foreign visitor feels impelled to hand forth for publication, but based on a full knowledge of conditions and an understanding of our institutions.

"All last Summer," he remarked, "I spent six hours a day reading every book I could lay my hands on which dealt with your country. North, South, East, and West—everything had interest for me. In Nice I met many Americans; they were blase about what I would see here; they told me that you did not have the scenery to be found in Europe. And I knew they were wrong, for is there not California, are there not the Rockies? I have come over to enjoy your largeness, your great spaces, your room to breathe. I want to live it, be a part of it. My friends said to me, knowing that when I was in the Argentine I became a cowboy: 'Ah, you will be corralling cattle on the plains.' Maybe so, maybe so."

This uttered with a shrug of the shoulders, an infectious smile, and a Spanish gesture, which was all-embracing. This is the type of man who before he leaves America will in all probability speak English well. For what he knows he knows.

"Though this is my first visit to the United States, I do not come ignorant of conditions here. I have read of your vested interests, of your trusts, of your Congressional investigations and your Senatorial obstinacies. To that extent I come prepared. But I want to verify my impressions by observation. This much I do know about your country, as seen from Europe: That you are the hope of the years to be; that without you all Europe is like an old man, gray and shaken with weakness. You are the youth of the world; in you is concentrated all the fresh romance which across seas they seem to have lost. Do you realise what it means for you to have gone to war for an ideal? You may have been flaunted for your commercial aspirations in the past, but now you can never again be so described—as the country of the dollar. In the history of humanity the United States occupies a unique position, due to this war. The French Revolution was a war for self-defense; its influence was widespread. Your Revolution was also in self-defense. But when you sent your army across sea

with which nature has endowed you? Landscape and character are the two essentials for the novelist; the plot will then take care of itself. Pay attention to the stupendous things and the small things will look out for themselves."

Blasco Ibanez's novels are as generous in the spectacular as an eight-reel picture play.

"I am going to talk on novel writing," he said, "and perhaps say something about how I wrote 'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.' Whenever I select a subject I steep myself in it, reading all there is to be had, preparing myself so I will be one with the atmosphere. I won't say that I have come here definitely with the intention of writing a regional novel, laid in the United States, but I have no doubt that the next three or four books I publish will have some measure in them of your reaction on me. Just before I went to the front, under the guidance of French officers commanding the Fifth Army, I found myself in a house where there was nothing to read but a library of military volumes. I went through them in no time, and one evening at mess with the French General some technical point came up for discussion. A few hours before I had just finished a book on the subject, so I was able to enter into the argument. 'Mon Dieu,' exclaimed my military friend; 'how on earth did you ever get that book? I haven't had the time to read it.' I have always been an omnivorous reader."

Blasco Ibanez would deplore the fact that we consider Fenimore Cooper too outre for modernised taste. To him Cooper suggests some of the excellence of the real modern novel.

"What the modern novel has brought to the reader," he averred, "is something which the old novel did not have—description. You may not know it, but the first North American landscape to play a part in fiction appeared in the work of Chateaubriand."

Blasco Ibanez has always shown radical sympathies, much to the distaste of Spain and his own discomfiture, for many times has he been imprisoned, and still oftener has been obliged to leave the country. He has edited radical papers, been sent seven times to the Cortes as representative of the people of Valencia; and by the people he is careful to emphasise the working classes.

FRIEND OF THE DEVIL-MAN

"I am a bitter enemy of the professional politician," he insisted, "and while I am inclined to believe with my friend Barbusse that the gang of politicians is still at work in Europe, that the peace of Europe is 'the disquieting peace of disorder,' still real men will govern later. There are two sides to a man's nature, the God-man and the devil-man. I have always been on the side of the latter, for the devil means revolution. There is warfare between classes, and the only weapon that the laborer has is the strike. But after all it is only a weapon, not a solution. And we must find a solution. We *will* find a solution. In my own country the ones in favor of Germany were those who are institutionally against progress, whose very existence is bound up in the dead regime. The intellectual classes, the popular mass, were with the Allies."

As Blasco Ibanez went down the gangplank, the zest of the discoverer was in his face, the excitement of the explorer. Delegations were waiting to meet him, telegraph boys were seeking him out with messages; the natives of America, far different from those who went to the shores to see Columbus tacking close to shore, knew who he was. A customs officer shook hands with him; he had read more of him than "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

BRITAIN NOT FACING RUIN FINANCIALLY

More Money Is Owing Her Than Is Due By Her

By Sir Leo Chiozza Money
(*Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Shipping, formerly Parliamentary Secretary to Premier Lloyd George and author of notable works on finance.*)

London, Oct. 18.—The common talk that Great Britain is on the road to ruin is ill-informed nonsense. I have joined issue with those who have been telling us that America was going to do all the trade and that there would be no room for Great Britain.

A more cheerful tone is beginning to pervade certain utterances. We have been having Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, telling the British public what I ventured to tell it, that America cannot go on exporting without importing and that the state of American exchange, which was said to be one of Britain's signs of "ruin," is as great an embarrassment for America as for ourselves.

It is, of course, true that America, with its greatly superior advantages, is producing more than Great Britain is. That was true beore the war. It is also true that, as far as the whole of Europe is concerned, Britain is doing infinitely better than any other nation.

I could understand the walls to which I have referred if they came from the Continent, but in the remarkable circumstances that obtain, when by far the greater part of the exportation from Europe which is being made by Great Britain, it is astonishing that English public men should be betrayed into such folly as crying aloud to the world that Britain is on the brink of ruin.

Amongst the other delusions which are put into circulation is the statement that Great Britain is "in debt." What are the facts? First let us take the position of the British Government as distinguished from British investors. Here is the account:

Owing to the British Imperial Government by:	
France	$2,150,000,000
Italy	2,050,000,000
Russia	2,800,000,000
Other Allies and British Dominions	400,000,000
Total due to Great Britain	$8,700,000,000
Owing by the British Imperial Government to:	
America and Canada	$5,000,000,000
Balance owing to the British Government	$2,700,000,000

That is to say, there is more owing to the British Government than is due by it, so the British state is not in debt. If the whole of the Russian debt is written off there is left, as nearly as possible, the sum Britain owes to America and Canada.

Next as to the British private investors. These, instead of being in debt to the world, have owing to them about $15,000,000,000, invested all over the world. As against this the investments of foreigners in Great Britain are negligible.

What, then, of the British "national debt," commonly so called? This amounts to about $38,000,000,000; but three-fourths of this—i.e., all but the sum owing to America—is not the debt of this nation to other nations or to persons outside, but is money lent to the British Government by British citizens, the interest on which does not leave the country when it is paid.

INCOME $17,500,000,000

Moreover, the national income of Great Britain is not less than $17,500,000,000 per annum, so that the entire national debt amounts to only about two years' income of all the citizens of the country.

These are facts, and they ought to be known. Moreover, it is as important that they be known abroad as that they should be known in Britain, for it is bad for all if ignorant public men tell the world that Great Britain is in debt and on the brink of disaster. Imagine what would happen to a private firm if the son of the principal went abroad for orders and told all his customers that his father was very nearly ruined.

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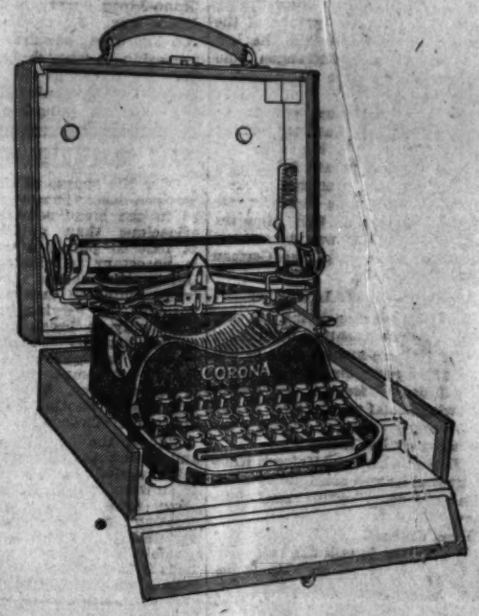

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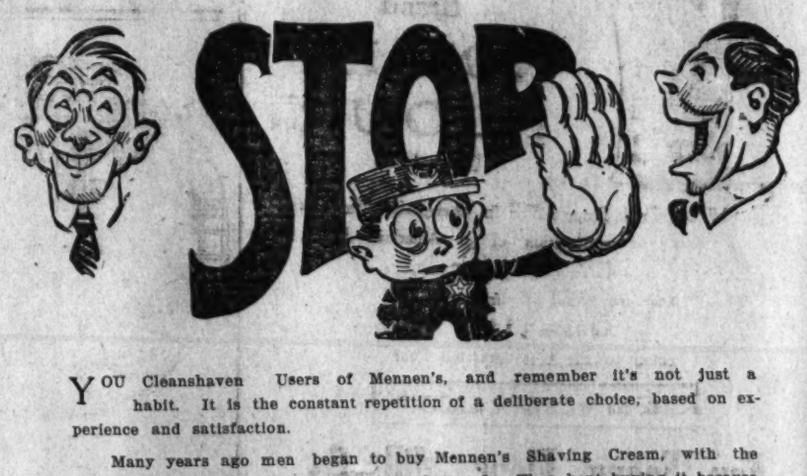

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The "GETZBEST BRAND" represents the highest grade of goodpackeds in California.

Share Market

In their report dated December 5, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

The volume of Cash business during the past week has been small though a fair number of forward transactions have been recorded. Cottons generally continue to provide the chief interest. The recommendation of the Consulting Committee of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. at a meeting held on December 2, to pay a dividend of Taels 65 per share, for the year ended October 31, 1919, has strengthened the tone of the Cotton market generally, and Ewos immediately improved to Taels 700 cash. At the close, however, Cottons were quieter for Cash but remained firm for forward delivery. The Cash quotation for Docks remains steady. Rubbers continue to be neglected.

Rubber Outputs

	Oct.	Nov.
Alma	29,000	32,300
Amherst	2,811	3,910
Anglo-Dutch	67,000	82,000
Anglo-Java	211,800	231,400
Ayer Tawah	29,821	—
Batu Anam	21,106	27,014
Bukit Toh-Alang	21,181	21,000
Bute	17,950	21,000
Chempedak	13,500	14,600
Chemor	23,429	25,282
Cheng	17,619	19,805
Consolidated	57,455	63,690
Dominion	37,677	44,138
Gula Kalumpong	133,000	145,000
Java Consolidated	67,000	75,400
Kamunting	25,712	26,388
Kapala	14,604	14,042
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	12,150	13,520
Kota Bahroe	42,107	41,058
Kroewoek	46,000	40,000
Langkat	71,150	67,897
Padang	18,000	19,000
Permata	6,992	—
Pengkalan	11,766	—
Repah	18,000	21,000
Samagaga	23,500	28,300
*Semambu	18,050	15,612
Senawang	13,185	17,483
See Kee	11,404	—
Shanghai-Seremban	10,680	18,652
Shanghai-Kelantan	21,500	21,500
Shanghai-Pahang	13,016	18,098
Shanghai-Kiebang	11,334	12,319
Shanghai-Sumatra	62,000	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	8,570	13,158
Sungei Duri	29,192	30,486
Taiping	10,015	—
Tanah Merah	30,000	31,200
Tebong	81,000	85,000
Ulobri	5,325	6,046
Ziangbe	62,000	69,300

*Shortage owing to rain.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday and is due here today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. ss Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday and is due here today.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang is due in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Sphinx will sail for Marseilles via Hongkong and ports next Tuesday at noon punctually. Passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 8 o'clock the same morning and heavy baggages must be delivered to the M.M. godown not later than 2 p.m. Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Lungkow on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Toyu Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Taingtau for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct on Tuesday at noon. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The Blue Founnel s.s. Tydeus arrived in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports yesterday morning.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela sailed from Shanghai for Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco yesterday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara with 5,383 bales of yarn and 3,170 bales of Indian cotton from Bombay, left Hongkong at 8 o'clock Friday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

Siccawei Weather Report

5.—A vast maximum lies between Central China and Vladivostok while the pressure decreases in the region of the Baikal. The typhoon of Mindanao reaches Palawan and the China sea; another depression is develop. ing E. of Luzon. The weather improves at most places in China; it remains overcast or rainy at Formosa.

6.—Fine morning with very pure sky. The pressure is high, but slowly decreasing. Moderate or light N.N.W. breezes.

EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE
30 YEARS' PRACTICE
Special cure for rheumatism
Mrs. KREVITSKY
Chapoo Road No. 468-469
26766

Mme. DONTSUFF
18 RANGE ROAD
Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.
Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.
26566

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold Dolla. Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

HANG SHUN TAI, FUR DEALERS
407 HONAN ROAD, Tel. C. 4319
Dealers in all descriptions of furs and skins
Most foreigners like to have something pleasant at Xmas time. Furs are more valuable than other gifts, but they are useful and lasting. We have established branches in all districts of China and some other countries and are experts in the selection of suitable Xmas gifts. We have just received a large consignment of Sable, Ermine, Seal, Skunk, White Fox and Squirrel, etc. for this purpose.
Please call at our store at once (as there is a sale on at present) before the rush comes on.
26573

WRIST WATCHES
are convenient in use, but very often unreliable. Why? Because ignorant or unscrupulous dealers are passing off upon unsuspecting customers *Watches* with cheap movements not made for nor deserving the name of time-keepers.
THERE IS NO RISK
in buying your watch from us. Our watches are made for practical use, everyone tested and guaranteed for two years. Look at our large stock of Wrist Watches in making your purchases.
C. ISMER & CO.
Chronometer and Watch makers
26615 44 Nanking Road.

Fire, Marine, Motor Car
Insurance
at lowest current rates
Yangtsze ..... Fire
Home Insurance Co..... Fire
Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. Central 778
Shanghai

with **"BRILLIANT"**
FANCY LAMPS
your home and Tree will be
FAIRY LAND,
and no danger
no trouble.

A-33
1 set 14 lamps with 1 spare and cord with sockets and plug.
SPECIAL SALE
$ 3.00
Brilliant Electric Company.
1564, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: Central 4307.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND
Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
North 1612
Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.
Exclusive Express service by the S. N. R., S. H. N. R.
We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai. (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.
THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specialising in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st December, 1919, Mr. Yow Bung Ching (姚炳卿) will cease to be Compradore to our firm, and on and after that date all communications relating to our business should be addressed direct to our firm. Therefore all Compradore orders, receipts or other documents —purporting to be issued by this firm must be brought to us for examination and verification before the 6th December, 1919, after which date those not verified will be considered null and void.
CURRIMBHOY & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, 30th November, 1919.
26719

NOTICE
It has come to our knowledge that local firms are claiming to be sole agents for:
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
LUXITE HOSIERY CO.
STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.
Dealers and the public are warned against such misrepresentation, as we hold the sole agencies for these lines.
ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38, Canton Road. 'Phone, C. 2002
26754

The Kailan Mining Administration
HOUSEHOLD COAL
On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
26698

TO LET
Offices in building approaching completion on Kiukiang Road.
Lift, heating and all modern conveniences. Apply for full particulars and permission to inspect to
Y. M. Tseng,
12 Quai de France or
Sidney J. Powell,
13a Canton Road.
Tel. 918.
26721

LOST
A Bank Order of Zung Yu Bank, (潤餘莊) No. 18368, for Taels 928.40, due on 10th moon of 20th day, has been lost.
The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as it has been nullified at the Bank concerned.
TSIN TAH.
晉大號
Shanghai, December 6, 1919.
26793

WHARF TARIFFS
The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.
Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.
The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.
Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Wharves.
Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.
26715

COAL SUPPLIES
All kinds of coal, coke, etc., supplied at moderate prices. All orders promptly attended to. For further particulars, quotations and order books, please apply to
M. J. MASTER & Co.
No. 9 Hankow Road.
26254

BLANKETS
For Sale
NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.
26651

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK
DECEMBER
DEPOSITS
will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road
Up to
and
Including
Friday, December 5
26633

GREAT REDUCTION!
Owing to the gold exchange and cheap freight rates, we can offer the following.
SEWING MACHINES
5 drawers: former price $100.00 Present price $50.00
3 drawers: former price $88.00 Present price $48.00
A call will convince you.
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
11 Soochow Road.
26606

Valuable Books For Sale
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
1 copy—The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China $110.00
1 set (40 vols.)—The World's Great Classics $80.00
1 set (35 vols.)—The New Volumes of Encyclopaedia Britannica $80.00
To be obtained at
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
26150

HSIEN CHANG ZU
憲章氏
"Cloud-Fog" "Lin-Shan" Green Tea
A NEW PRODUCT
Tea is chiefly produced in the province of Anhui, in China, and the best kind is grown in Gi-Hsi, Anhui. The proprietor of the above brand has been established for many years in Gi-Hsi and is well experienced in the best methods of planting and firing the tea. This year he has selected a fine quality of heathful, fragrant, and delicious green tea, free from coloring or adulteration, which he can supply in half-pound ornamental tins at $0.60 each.
Give the tea a trial and you will be convinced of its superiority. Free samples distributed by the sole agents.
I. SHAININ & COMPANY.
100 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1483
Hsien Chang Za Tea Mills, Anhui
(本茶廠在安徽婺源縣濟溪村)
Head Sales Office, Wu Yuen Hsien
(總發行在婺源縣中德藥房)
Head Wholesale Office, Kiukiang
(總批發在九江慎泰茶棧
Chen Da Yu Agent, Hankow
(漢口經理大新街鄭大有)
Tsu Ziang Yun Agent, Wuhu
(蕪湖經理陡門巷祐祥雲)
Hwa Sing Hou Agent, Nanking.
(南京經理鮮魚巷華新號)
26156

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr. R. Holper M.D.
Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
25580

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DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
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DR. K. HONMA
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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Carpets and Rugs
FOR SALE
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
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F94 Bubbling Well Road,
Opposite Race Course.
24288

FINEST CHOCOLATES
Made Fresh Daily.
CAKES AND PASTRY
of every description.
Everything under foreign supervision.
TEA ROOM
comfortably furnished and fitted throughout.
CAFE FEDERAL
No. 6 Broadway,
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26421

Money Cannot Buy More
It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.
WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

OBAMA
YUSEMPEI
FOREIGN BISCUITS & SWEETS
KAMIYA, NAMHODO
NO. Z 804 MILLER ROAD SHANGHAI.
26589

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS
We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN..
Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.
Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.
Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.
Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.
H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036
Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye-Sight Specialist
Consulting Hours
12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment
38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
Iloilo	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,034,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris	
India	Sanchez	
Bombay	Santiago	
Calcutta	Puerto Plata	
Rangoon		
Japan	Panama	
Yokohama	Panama	
Kobe	Colon	
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Cuba	
Buenos Aires	Artemiso	
Once (Buenos Aires)	Bayamo	
Rosario	Caibarien	
	Camaguey	
Brazil	Cardenas	
Bahia	Ciego de Avila	
Pernambuco	Cienfuegos	
Porto Alegre	Cruces	
Rio de Janeiro	Guantanamo	
Santos	Havana	
Sao Paulo	Manzanillo	
	Matanzas	
Chile	Pinar del Rio	
Santiago	Placetas	
Valparaiso	Remedios	
	Sagua la Grande	
Uruguay	Santa Clara	
Montevideo	Santiago	
	Sancti Spiritus	
Venezuela	Union de Reyes	
Caracas	Yaguajay	
Maracaibo	Colombia	
	Medellin	
Siberia	Russia	
Vladivostok	Moscow	
	Petrograd	
Italy	Spain	
Genoa	Madrid	
Porto Rico	Trinidad	
San Juan	Port of Spain	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
28 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,230,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered).....	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
O. D. W.	Nov 12		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
K.N.D.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
K.L.Y.B.	Nov. 26		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 C.			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
1 C.	Dec. 4		Arare	Jap. destroyer
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-30
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	50-55
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	12-14
Snipe	,,	12-14
Teal	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	,,	6-8
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American per 50 lbs.		
Flour, Australian ,,		$3.60
Flour, Shanghai ,,		$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		20
Chinese dairies ,,		17
Fuel		
House Coal per ton		Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal ,,		Tls. 22.00
Firewood per 50 bundles		$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 6, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/4=Tls. 2.7273
@ exch. 7.38=Mex. $3.6955
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $92.02
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.675
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 157
Copper Cash ... per tael 184.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 74d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 39.88
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.89

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/4
London ..... Demand 7/4¼
India ..... T.T. 326
Paris ..... T.T. 1468
Paris ..... Demand 1465
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York .... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 63½
Japan ..... T.T. 34
Batavia ..... T.T. 376
Singapore ..... T.T. 32¼

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal
London ..... Demand 7/5
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/8¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/8½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/9¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1850
New York .... o/d. Docy. 149
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 156¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 21,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. 0.65

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4¾ £1
" 1 @ 1433 Fr. 15.94
" 0.60 @ 149¾ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33¾ Yen 3.30
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.15
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 6, 1919.

Official

S'hai Docks Tls. 136.00 Mar.
Butes Tls. 0.40
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 41.50 Mar.
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 Tls. 77.00

Unofficial

Shanghai Club 6% Debs. Tls. 80.00
S'hai Cotton Tls. 395.00 Mar. Tls. 392.50 March
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 33.00 Dec.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 360.00
S'hai Horse Bazaar Tls. 40.00
S'hai Dock Tls. 138.00 Mar.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.25 Dec.
North China Ins. Tls. 160.00
Samagagas Tls. 0.65
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 2.50
S'hai Dock Tls. 137.50 Mar.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 6, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
—— Tls. 27.00 December
Tls. 27.50 January
Tls. 29.00 February
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 33.40 December
Tls. 77.50 January
Tls. 94.50 February
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 51.00 December
Tls. 54.00 January
Tls. 59.50 February
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 33..0 December
Tls. 35.00 January
Tls. 38.00 February
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 210.90 December
Tls. 219.30 January
Tls. 225.00 February
Tls. 229.00 March
Tls. 232.00 April
Tls. 233.90 May
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 207.00 December
Tls. 212.00 January
Tls. 214.80 February
Tls. 215.80 March
Tls. 217.20 April
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.50 December
Tls. 32.10 January
Tls. 33.00 February
Tls. 33.60 March
Tls. 34.10 April
Tls. 34.50 May

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, December 6, 1919.

Unofficial
Ziangbees Tls. 3.65 cash

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore report that the auction this week showed prices of cents. 100 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated December 5:

White Silk.—The difficulty of placing paper and the very high premium required has practically made business impossible—the market rules quite steady in spite of these adverse factors.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Bicycle A. B. C. Tls. 705 av.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, November 12 and 13.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	100/96½
Off Quality Ribbed	96/80
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
Cupwashing	Nil
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	99/97½
Off Color Latex	97/91½
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	Nil
Fine Brown	88½/81
Good Brown	80/73
Good Dark	73/67
Barky	71/68½
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed	Nil
Loose	Nil

Catalogued for: Sole 2,777,403 lbs. (about 1,240 tons).

Sold 1,967,863 lbs. (about 878 tons).

The local market has continued to advance this week, reaching $1.02 before the auctions, but at the sales prices rather eased off for a while, a large quantity of both Standard Grades being on offer.

Singapore Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with an all-round demand and sold upwards from 97 cents at the commencement, but advanced rapidly until 99 cents was paid freely.

Singapore Standard First Latex likewise commenced at 97½ cents but soon became worth 99.

Off Quality Ribbed Smoked was rather difficult of sale.

Buyers were again very keen on Off Grades of Crepe, the market making a further advance this week of about 2 cents for Fine Brown and from 5-6 cents for Dark and Barky Crepes.

At the continuation this morning there was a further advance in prices, although manufacturers dropped out of the bidding. Standard Sheet sold freely at $1.00, one lot realising $1.00½, showing an advance of 2½ cents on the week, whilst Standard Crepe sold for 99, several lots realising 99½, showing an advance of 2 cents on the week.

The tendency at present is steady to firm.

The next auction will be held on Thursday, November 20, on account of Monday next being a general holiday.

Meyer and Measor.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.
Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
GEORGE BEBAM
IN
A QUAINT APPEALING PHOTOPLAY
"HIS SWEETHEART"
A Masterful Blending of Humor, Pathos and Human Interest. A Supreme Photoplay that Tugs at the Heartstrings

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 8th, 9th and 10th December
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
5th and 6th Episodes.
Most sensational and thrilling developments are shown in these two episodes of this most wonderful and entertaining serial.

ALSO SHOWING
Three Very Entertaining Comic Pictures

New Helen Theatre
Haining Road.

Sunday Matinee.
"The Lightning Raider"
9th and 10th Eupisodes.
and
"The Secret Kingdom"
1st and 2nd Episodes.

NEW PROGRAMME
for
Monday, 8th December
"The Lightning Raider"
11th and 12th Episodes.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Friday, December 12th at 9.15 p.m.
GRAND CONCERT
by
MISS MYRA BANCROFT
OLIVE
(Dramatic Soprano)
Assisted by
Mr. Harry Ore
(Pianist)
Accompanist:
Miss Muriel A. Smith
For Partial Benefit of Women's Social Service League
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Admission: $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00.

AT
VICTORIA THEATRE
Wednesday, December 10th
WRESTLING MATCH
GRÆCO-ROMAN STYLE, 2 FALLS OUT OF THREE
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Monday, December 8th
SECOND AND LAST OF TWO GRAND CONCERTS
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MIROVITCH
(PIANIST)
assisted by
MME. MIROVITCH-GROOS
(Mezzo Soprano) of the "Drame Musicale Opera House," Petrograd

SECOND CONCERT

PROGRAMME

1.—Sonata op. 57 min. (Apassionata) .... Beethoven
Alfred Mirovitch
2.—Aria of Pauline from "Pique Dame"....Tchaikowsky
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
3.—(a) Two Preludes .....Chopin
(b) Berceuse ..... Chopin
(c) Scherzo B-flat min..Chopin
Alfred Mirovitch
4.—(a) Magis Fire ("The Walkyre") .. Wagner-Brassin
(b) Isolde's Love Death.... Wagner-Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch
5.—(a) Romance .. Tschaikowsky
(b) Romance ..... Gliere
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
6.—(a) Erlking ... Schubert-Liszt
(b) Hark, Hark, The Lark Schubert-Liszt
(c) Rhapsody No. 8.....Liszt
Alfred Mirovitch

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, December 8**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave on **Tuesday, December 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Tuesday, December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fenyang Maru**, Captain S. Takauo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Dec. 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Wednesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing**, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, Dec. 10**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664. Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, December 11**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours, Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain H. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, December 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, December 12**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Sunday, Dec. 7**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Str. **Tungwah**, Captain J. G. Newbery, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Irene**, Captain C. Neilsen, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 8**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 16**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports And Foreign Ports Will Be Found On Page 23

Launch Services

Tuesday, December 9, 1919

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, December 12, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

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FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaves December 13

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 8th December

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
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HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of	Jan.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	

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KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

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TOKUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

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CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 19

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KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Dec. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Dec. 20

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INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 15

FOR HONGKONG

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.25	0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		
23.50	11.17	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		17.00
24.00	11.25		arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.53
19.35		524	arr. Mukden dep.		16.45

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.32	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Imanfu dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Imanfu arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinfu dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.24	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	11.53
18.23	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Liaocheng dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Haochowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.								10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Haochowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.08	8.38	523	arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsoebusing Branch Line						
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Liacheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsechuang d.	6.15	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. Patriot, on December 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, December 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on Sunday, December 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on December 24, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Dec. 10. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on December 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on December 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on end of December. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Himalaya Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of JANUARY 1920. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	10.00	..	..	..	..	
TOMORROW							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Hwatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Wenchow	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Java Ports	Tjitaroem	17.00	..	..	..	..	
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Hain Peking	..	15.00	..	17.00	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Tuesday, December 9.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, and E'pe, via Suez	Sphinx	₤8.00	..	..	..	..	
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	₤8.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	9.30	10.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Y'shiro M.	..	..	..	..	10.30	
Japan & America v'a Moji	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	₤20.00	
Siberia, Manchuria via Dairen	Sakaki Maru	..	..	..	..	11.00	
Wednesday, December 10.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, December 11.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	
W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Teucer	..	14.00	..	..	..	
Friday, December 12.							
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports & Europe via Suez	Dilwara	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
U.S.A., Canada & Europe.	Medville D.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00

*Correspondence marked via Suez and Parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30: parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about FEBRUARY 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Messrs. Gall and Allan.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Messrs. J.E. Nathan, H.T. Bankert, H. Bankert, J. Fraser. D.E.E.H. Nashine, D.H. Lees, L.P. Carr, E.W. Turnrer, W.S. Wheaton, J.H. Green, J. Goncher, W.S. Kent, Misses M.E. Pirie, E. Goncher, S. Ohveir, Bankert, M. Sydtonick, E. Mackinon, Lieut. J. Lewis, Mrs. M. Lewis, Mrs. E. Turner,

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Huie Kin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. F.R. Serj, Mrs. M.A. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Prishaw, Mrs. K.F. Thompson, Messrs. A. Ambrosio, C. Ambulo, B.A. Anderson, R.E. Bellfios, W.B. Coonce, J. Gonzalez, K.L. Hoy, F.L. Hoy, M. Imatz, Lui Sui-sang, B. Solfs, J. Vidaruga; through passngers for Japan: Messrs. W.L. Harper, J.C. Marks, A. Patterson; for Honolulu and San Francisco: Mrs. S.B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F.E. Chamberlin, Mrs. B.C. Hawken, Mrs. G.E. Heath, Mrs. J.E. King, Mrs. F.H. Stahl, Miss D. Stahl, Mrs. F.J. and Miss M. Tew, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Upper, Mr. and Mrs. F.P. Wiley, Mrs. E.E. and Miss H. Wing, Messrs. Luis Chan, Gregorio Fon, F. de Gruyter, J. Haas, Von Jong, Oh Keat Khang, L. Lau, F. Lau, E. Leon, J. Lun, A. Menkel, F.O'Brien, J. Oppenheim, W. Pettigrew, R.A. Steiger, Stone, Wong Tak-kwong.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Patriot Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Hasoppe.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Yokohama: Comdr. L.S. Shapley, Lieut. E.E. Cloney, Messrs. K. Clouch, G. Carshamoff, L. Davidson, R.M. Falkner, J.C. King, A.K. Kandson, W.L. Leiser, A.L. McConnell, G.W. McCormick, J.O. Sanders, S. Schwarz, F.J. Wall, C.H.Wolfrom, J.E. Good, W.A. Wuef, A.L. Schqitzler, I.P. James, H.B. Luna, R.C. Radke, E.L. Phagan, P.R. Long, J.C. McMurren, A.J. Simmons, F. Eiselshine; for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. U.P. Chandler, Mrs. J.T. Wolfe, Misses T. Finks, B. Downs, R. Downs, H.L. Sissak, M.E. Cornbe, Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Blake, Mrs. C.W. Sorenzen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. H.R. Elide, Mrs. H.C. Allen and 2 children, Mrs. A.S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H.F. Sander and child, Messrs . A.G. Loehr, A.F. Peteas C. H. Allen, J. Elliott, R. W. Mooney, P.A. Hendrix, E. Kempffer, H.H. Ross, E.J Margan, W.T.B. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. H.P. Rahvon.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru Dec. 16

For United Kingdom

Per B. & S. s.s. Teucer Dec. 11

For France, etc.

Per M..M. s.s. Sphinx Dec. 9

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 8

Dec. 12

Déc. 8

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 100 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 28
China Land	Tls. 67½
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 50
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 63 B.
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 3
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 18
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 68
Cotton Mills	Tls. 50
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 700
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ...	Tls. 360
Oriental	Tls. 310
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 33½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 88
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$188
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 16 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ B.
Weeks	Tls 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 6
Java Consolidated .	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3½ S.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 13¼
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 293

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 14	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 16	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 17	—	New York	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 20	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 23	—	San Fancisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 25	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 25	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 26	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 28	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix.
Dec. 28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 7	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 17	—	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 22	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Vancouver	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
			Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 7	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 13	—	Maji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 19	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 7	—	London	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 8	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 8	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 9	—	London, etc.	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Dec. 10	—	Marseilles, Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 10	—	London	Aips Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 12	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Dec. 13	—	London	Tras-os-Montes	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N.Co.
Dec. 15	—	London, etc.	Idcmeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 18	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 19	—	London	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 20	—	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 22	—	London	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 24	—	London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 28	—	Marseilles, London	Penang M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 30	—	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 31	—	Liverpool,	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 10	—	London	Telresias	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	Liverpool			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec.	711.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	710.00*	F., K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 7	—	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.R.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8		M.N. Wenchow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 11	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 13	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 7	—	Tsingtau, Dairen	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 7	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec. 9	D.L.	T'tau, C'foo, D'ren	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec. 9	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	1110.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	12 2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	13 D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	1310.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	16 —	Tsingtau		Br.	B. & S.
				Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	7	D.L. Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	D.L. Wuhu	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	9	D.L. Pukow	Kluklang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
			Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	— River ports	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	— River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 6	— River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 6	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 6	— New York	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 6	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 6	— Wuhu	Tokei Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Dec. 6	— Tsingtau	Hakushin M.	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 6	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for.

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1874

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, December 8.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

TUESDAY, December 9.—The whole of the stock of Cheap Jack at 1287 Broadway at 10 a.m continuing on Wednesday and Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.—A splendid collection of books in Salesroom at 2:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 20th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

BEAUTY ?

Owing to the scientific research work of an authority on chemistry, your wrinkles, lines, freckles, scars can be permanently removed, by a method exclusively within my control. Call at studio and investigate.

MADAME MAYS,
257 Avenue Joffre.
26818

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of the Building No. 14 Mohawk Road with stables and all out-houses.

Full particulars, conditions and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
26803

E. Kempffer

P.P.C.

CHAN KEE

FURS! FURS!

A1 Szechuen Road
(near Hopkins Butchery, Ningpo Road corner)

Dealers in all kinds of Fur Neck Pieces, Muffs and Coats.

We guarantee the fit of our garments

Prices Moderate

26789

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

FOR SALE

British Consular Lot Number 2952, situate at the corner of the Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads, Shanghai, and lately occupied by Carlowitz and Company. For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the office of the undersigned at No. 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property.
26802

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ELWYN CROCKER, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 868
Special Proceeding No. 312
(Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Elwyn Crocker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before May 7th, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JESSIE SWAN CROCKER,
Executrix
177 North Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, December 7, 1919.
26806

International Savings Society

The new offices of the International Savings Society at No. 7 Avenue Edouard VII, will be officially opened on December 10th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. The Directors extend a hearty welcome to the general public.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY,
J. BEUDIN,
Managing Director.
26815

CHINESE PRODUCE WANTED AND ORES FOR SALE

We want to buy for export to America large quantities of EGG PRODUCTS, ANIMAL and VEGETABLE OILS, HIDES, BRISTLES, FEATHERS, CARPETS, MINERALS, Etc.

We have large supplies of the following ores on hand: WOLFRAM, MOLYBDENUM, ARGENTITE, STANNITE, ZINC, LEAD, MANGANESE, FLUORSPAR, SPAR, Etc. We analyse Minerals and Chemicals. Inquiries solicited.

The Chinese Chemical Exchange

Chemists, Engineers, Contractors,
Importers and Exporters.
Head Office:
20 Elgin Road, Shanghai.
Branch Offices:
New York and Chicago.
26799

[redacted]

A Good Opportunity To Save Money

LATEST WINTER GOODS JUST UNPACKED

Special Sale

for TWO WEEKS only,
COMMENCING
December 5th, 1919

Shanghai Emporium

DRAPERIES and OUTFITTINGS
for Men, Women and Children
253-254 Broadway, near Boone Rd.
26664

JUST RECEIVED

Razors (Safety)	Mex. $2.25
Razors	2.00
Strops (Best Quality)...	1.25
Hones („ „)...	1.00

Owing to the present exchange we are able to offer the above.

Call and investigate.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.

11 Soochow Road.
26817

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw, out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that B/L No. 76 calling for 2 pkgs. Electrical Starters, marked

A M
5576
G E

and numbered 25955/6 ex s.s. "Chicago Maru," has been lost, and the public is hereby warned against attempting to negotiate the B/L having now been rendered null and void.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO. LIMITED.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

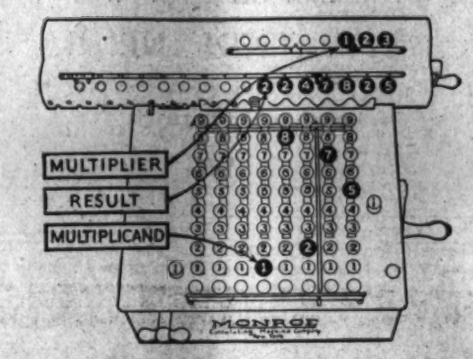
PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

MONROE

Calculating Machine



Examine the diagram above. It shows why you cannot make a mistake with the Monroe. Note that Multiplier, Multiplicand and Result are always before you. The same thing holds good whether you are dividing, subtracting, or adding. This machine is so simple to operate, too. Anyone can do it, from the office-boy to you.

Use the Monroe on all figure work. Those long calculations of exchange, for instance, are done in seconds on the Monroe instead of minutes by any other method.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

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The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL HALL

On Thursday, December 11th
at 9.15 p.m.

VIOLIN RECITAL

by FRANK SMIT

assisted by

LADA KAIGL (pianist)

Booking at Moutrie's

26816

[redacted]

Reconstruction of the War Devastated Regions in France

4.000.000.000 FRANCS PUBLIC LOAN

issued by the "Credit National" with the guarantee of the French Government.

PLAN OF THE LOAN:

A million debentures of Fcs. 500.00 each.
Nett interest—5% per annum.
Free of any tax for the present and the future.
Reimbursable at Fcs. 600.00.
In a period of 75 years.
As from 1920.
Annual prizes amounting to Fcs. 10.000.000.00.
By quarterly drawihgs including 4 prizes of Fcs. 1.000.000.00.
[illegible] issue of debentures Fcs. [illegible] each.
[illegible]ptions received at best exchange until December [illegible]9, at THE BANQUE DE [illegible]HINE, No. 29, The Bund.
26723

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

CHINESE Interpreter required immediately. Only men with thorough knowledge of English and Chinese (various dialects) need apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
26792 D.2

WANTED, Chinese typist (male), immediately. Must write correct English, have good handwriting and be quick and reliable workers. Those with good education preferred. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
26787 D.7

CHINESE assistant manager or partner wanted for an import firm. Apply, stating experience, etc., to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
26795 D.10

CHINESE Translator wanted for regular employment. Must be able to translate from Chinese into English. Apply, stating experience, etc., to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
26717 D.7

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our Employers' Co-operative Plan. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

EFFICIENT LADY steno-typist, with knowledge of French, desires position. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
26739

YOUNG chemist, Chinese, college graduate, good knowledge and experience in chemical analysis and soap-making, at present employed by certain big factory, wishes better position. Good security. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
26814 D. 9

GENTLEMAN is open to do clerical work in the evenings. Literary work preferred. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
26805 D. 9

HALF-DAY position wanted by lady, with six years' experience in office work. Quick shorthand writer. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
26775 D.7

IMPORT-EXPORT man, 29, married, steady habits and long experience in China, is open for engagement from 1st of January, 1920. Advertiser has good knowledge of Chinese products, such as hides, oils, egg products, etc., etc., and is also on friendly terms with first-rate Chinese dealers. Can correspond in several foreign languages and will, if necessary, establish connections with responsible firms in Europe and United States. Willing to travel. Only 1st-class hongs need apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
26776 D.9

BRITISHER seeks engagement with import and export firm. Nine years' China experience. Capable accountant and correspondent. Knowledge of railway and steamship work. Speaks Chinese. No objection to outport branch. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
26770 D.12

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of import and export business, desires to join a firm. Well acquainted with all dealers. Can give security if required. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
26729 D.7

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
26355 D. 14

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

VACANT—One large front room furnished with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for a couple. Terms apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from 15th December, a large double newly furnished room facing south. Verandah and private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, excellent cuisine. Apply Box No. 498, THE CHINA PRESSS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

TO LET, two large rooms, one back, one front, also one large attic facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.
26757

TO LET with board, one large front room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one small attic room, centrally situated. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
26804 D.10

TO LET, small room, with board, in private family. Vicinity Quinsan Garden. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
26808 D.10

TO LET, one large furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, hot and cold water, and all conveniences. Also one small room. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road; telephone North 2554.
26765 D.7

TO LET, in western district, two large communicating rooms with bathroom, also two attic rooms with bathroom. Furniture and board optional. Rooms can be let singly, if required. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS
26772 D.12

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, or board alone, in Bubbling Well district. Use of telephone, etc. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
26744

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms with board, in private family. Apply to 36, Quinsan Road.
26752 D.7

TO LET, three-roomed apartment; steam heat and all modern improvements for living quarters. Apply to 51 Szechuen Road.
26702

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED rooms, with bath, wanted by young married couple. Without board. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
26813 D. 10

MARRIED couple require two or more rooms, partially furnished, with bath, in or near town. State lowest terms, with or without board (plain), to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
26801 D.9

WANTED from January 1st, one or two rooms with bathroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, Hongkew district, moderate terms. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
26796 D.9

PROFESSIONAL

FRENCH taught to children or adults by experienced and well-recommended young French lady. Best references. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
26785 D.7

EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons in Mandarin and Shanghai dialects. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
26790 D.11

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booths car; engine sound, perfect, good. For particulars, apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
26795 D.10

SELECT dancing class forming. For terms, etc., apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
26669

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
26617 D.19

AMERICAN lady gives lessons in English. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
26732

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
26699

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Private dancing lessons. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE room wanted, medium size; willing to take part of suite. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
26778 D.10

WANTED, two or three-roomed office, Central district. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
26753 D.9

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: Several suites of offices of one, two and three rooms, near Bund. One suite has three very large rooms on ground floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
26701

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, the December 1918 issue of the Ladies Home Journal. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
26824 D.10

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, twin, light-weight, used six months, completely equipped, recently overhauled. Any reasonable offer acceptable. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
26755

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
26810

MAXWELL CAR for sale, good as new. Winter and summer tops. Good bargain. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
26807 D. 10

FOR SALE, Colt automatic pistol, cal. 25; new. 50 rounds ammunition. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
26809 D. 7

FOR SALE, one cabinet victrola, with 95 celebrity records, Sir Henry Wood, Beecham, Clara Butt, Elsa Stralia, Emma Eames, Micha Elman, Alma Gluck, and others, also latest Waltz records, all as new, very little used—the lot, Taels 185. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
26800 D. 7

FOR SALE, private ricsha, a bargain. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
26812 D.7

FOR SALE, an excellent piano by Rachals. Fine tone, specially made for this climate. Regularly tuned. Price Tls. 225. May be tried at any time. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
26791 D.9

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.
26725

FOR SALE, at Kuling. A half-lot, with large house containing four bedrooms, three bathrooms, two sitting rooms, usual offices; garden, and courtyards. Fully and substantially furnished. One of the best locations in Kuling. Full particulars on application to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
26764 D.7

FOR SALE: First-class boarding-house in Hongkew for sale, cheap. Owner retiring. 12 rooms, 9 bathrooms, with hot water. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
26765 D.7

LIMITED quantity of Coke's dandruff cure and hair tonic; 60 cents bottle. Mail your order. Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road.
26740 D.7

WANTED, Persian or Angora kittens or cat. Advise price and where they may be seen. Apply to Box 16. THE CHINA PRESS.
26784 D.7

Why The Woman With The Most Babies Lives Longest

Science Reveals Its Discovery That Nature Compensates the Mother with Better Health and Longer Years the More Completely She Performs Her Duty

The Artist, the Philosopher, the Clergy Have All Recognized Instinctively the Glory of Motherhood, but Not Until Now Has Science Been Able Also to Add the Interesting Fact That Nature Itself Appreciates Values and Rewards the Mother.

This Famous Painting of Motherhood by Sir John Lavery Typifies Art's Recognition of Her Wonder and Beauty.

FOR as long as the memory of mankind runs the greatest, the most reverent homage has been paid to motherhood. Religion, art—all the emotional forces of humanity have recognized its true beauty and its wonder. The mother is the bridge between nothingness and life. She is the true miracle-worker without whom there could be no life. She is the great barrier between the race and eternal death. And often she goes down to the very gates of death to bring back a new life for earth; too often passes through them, never to return.

Through the ages the law has built up a special code to protect her.

Now science declares that nature itself is not so blind as some have thought; that it compensates the mother for her sufferings, her danger, by giving her a longer span of days, longer youth, better health. All things being equal, the woman who bears the most children lives the longest.

Dr. Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, Ill., one of the most brilliant medical men in America, reveals how this comes about in a remarkable article published in a recent number of the Medical Times.

He writes:

"Each woman is the daughter of a woman who produced children. Both of her parents came from mothers who produced children. And all four of her grandparents came from mothers who produced children. In fact, no matter how far we may go back, no person ever had a female ancestor who failed to produce children. Consequently, any woman who goes through life without producing children leads an unnatural life—a kind of life never led by any female ancestor.

"The majority of us are children of parents who produced fairly large families. Our parents were the offspring of parents who produced large families. And our grandparents were members of large families. While this is not literally true for every family in every pedigree, still it is true to such an extent that when we extend pedigrees back four or five generations every one of us came from families averaging six or more individuals for the entire lot. Consequently, when any person goes through life without producing and caring for more than four children that person is leading a life which is more or less abnormal in that it is unlike those led by all of his ancestors in all of the ages of the past.

"It is frequently said that women are worn out, over-worked, exhausted, etc., by producing many children. The statement is not true in the sense in which it is made. The very women who make that claim are themselves descendants of long lines of female ancestors who produce large families and the production of large families is their normal, natural and most healthful state. And what is more, statistical investigation into this matter shows that the women who produce the greatest number of children before they are forty-five are the ones who live the greatest number of years after forty-five, and the women who produce the least number of children before that age are the ones who live the least number of years after it.

"In other words, the continuous and regular production of children during the child bearing age tends to prolong life after that age is past.

"The current explanation of why women who have many children live longer than those who have few is that longevity is some kind of spontaneous generation which arises out of nothing in some mysterious manner, and is correlated with fecundity which has no origin at all. Also, that longevity is inherited, but fecundity is not, because it is characteristic of only a small part of the daughters of fecund women. That there is no correlation between fecundity and longevity is made evident by comparing rabbits with elephants, or by comparing any animals which differ much in fecundity or longevity. Before a person can deny the validity of such comparisons for this purpose he must kill off the evolution theory and return to the Garden of Eden story.

"The real reason why women who have many children live longer than those who have few or none, is that the regular and continuous performance of a natural function builds up the powers which maintain life, while a failure to exercise such function permits those powers to decline. To understand this it is necessary to go off of the beaten track and consider what life is, and some of the things which we know or can prove will lengthen or shorten it.

"When a person exerts himself by physical efforts he does certain foot-pounds of work, and foot-pounds of work is something well known in physicial science. It is probably called 'energy,' but is referred to as 'power' when we wish to indicate energy as being expended, or capable of being expended. This energy which is expended by efforts comes out of the body of the person who exerts himself, and as we cannot get something out of nothing the energy must be stored in the body of the person before he can do foot-pounds of work. If the efforts which a person makes are moderate, within the ordinary meaning of that term, then the foot-pounds of energy withdrawn by exertions are soon replaced by other foot-pounds of energy derived from food.

"But it is known that a man by great efforts long continued may cause his own death as a result of nothing else than his own exertions. This means that death is caused by withdrawing from the system more than a certain amount of energy, and that in turn means that life itself is a form of energy. We identify electricity as being a form of energy, even though we do not know precisely what this form is. In the same way we can identify life as being a form of energy, even though we are unable to determine the essential nature of this form as distinguished from other forms.

"The next thing to consider is how the quantity of energy within the system may be increased so that there will be a larger margin of safety between the normal condition and that point at which death occurs.

"It is well known that a man builds up his physical strength by physical exercise. In other words, the very process by which a man withdraws energy from his system is the process by which he builds up his supply of energy to something greater than it was before. But it is ordinarily believed, and frequently stated, that under any such process there soon comes a time at which no further exercise will develop the powers further. That this is an error may be shown by turning our attention to cases in which experiments have been carried further than with man, and ones in which the records have a scientific accuracy not found in the training of athletes.

"For convenience we will begin with the trotter, taking first the case of the old-time champion, Flora Temple.

"Flora Temple was trained and raced every year from the age of seven to the age of fourteen, and she continued to gain in trotting power as she grew older.

"By exercising the powers she had Flora Temple acquired powers she did not have before, and powers which never existed in any ancestor. By her own efforts she acquired powers beyond her inheritance because no previous horse was capable of trotting so fast as she trotted, and she could not inherit from ancestors a power which the ancestors did not have. As an eleven-year-old she trotted faster than any previous horse had trotted, and as a fourteen-year-old she broke the world's record four times in succession. Whenever a horse becomes a champion trotter, the fact that he does become a champion is of itself positive evidence that he has greater trotting power than he inherited—greater power than existed in any ancestor. He must acquire by his own efforts that which he did not have, and that which never before existed.

"Kittie Smith lost both arms at the age of ten, and then trained her toes. On June 17, 1905, using her toes, she wrote a letter to Eugene Davenport, of Urbana, Ill., and signed it before a notary. She also trained her toes so that she could use them to thread a needle and do sewing, make drawings, etc. By exercising the powers she had, Kittie acquired powers in her toes beyond anything she inherited, and beyond anything which ever existed in any ancestor.

"The facts relative to the development of powers by exercising them would fill a large book, but the examples given will serve our purpose. When the powers developed by exercise exceed any possible inheritance there can be no doubt about the thing being an acquirement in the strictest meaning of that term. Having made this point clear, we can return to our women with large families.

"When a woman produces a child she exercises certain bodily organs which are not exercised by women who produce no children. Exercising those organs builds up power in them, as evidenced by the fact that a woman who has had several children accomplishes the feat of producing others with comparative ease. 'Building up power' is simply another way of saying that the energy within the system is increased, and increasing the energy is providing a greater margin of safety so that death is pushed into a more remote future.

"And a woman who produces many children is kept busy caring for them. She has to be active, both physically and mentally, a good many hours each day, year after year for many years. While this activity approaches, it does not usually reach, the limit of her capabilities, and hence it is the kind of activity which results in developing the greatest store of energy in the system.

"The reason why women who have many children live longer than other women is because they acquire extra length of life by their own exertions—they build an addition onto their inheritance. And what they build onto their inheritance they pass on by heredity to the children produced after the building has been done. On this point I will give the results of my own investigations.

"I selected cases of healthy parents who produced many children living to maturity. Taking a case of that kind, when a woman produces her first child she exercises a long series of bodily organs, and that exercise builds up the powers of those organs. When she has her second child she again exercises those organs and further builds up their powers.

"And so on time after time.

"Furthermore, she is necessarily active in caring for those children, and this activity continues year after year and builds up her general health and physical powers. That this kind of effort and exercise is natural and healthful will be evident from the fact it is what characterized all of her female ancestors in all ages of the past.

"I took about two hundred families of this kind and combined them into one composite family of 1,105 children, and found that the later children inherited the power development acquired by the parents in producing the earlier ones, and as a consequence the later ones lived longer than the earlier ones. Put into figures, I found that as long as parents retained their health, each four years added one year to the life of the children.

"For example, if children born when the parents are twenty-four live to the average age of sixty, then other children born to the same parents when at the age of forty-four should live to an average age of sixty-five. The actual table is as follows:

"EXPECTANCY OF LIFE AT AGE OF 25 FOR 1,105 BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF COMPOSITE FAMILY.

Ages of Fathers at Births of Children.	Number of Children.	Average Age of Children at Death.
Under 25	83	62.63 years
25 to 29	233	65.20 "
30 to 34	266	65.28 "
35 to 39	199	65.41 "
40 to 44	165	68.02 "
45 to 49	83	66.28 "
50 and over	71	70.27 "
Totals	1,105	65.89 years"

Regarding the development of energy by childbirth, Dr. Redfield sums up thus:

"We know that a store of energy within the system is necessary to continued life, and we know from a variety of facts in both animals and plants that the story of energy within the system is augmented by the exercise of that which already exists. And, furthermore, we know that the powers of organs are not developed in any other way than by exercising those which previously exist."

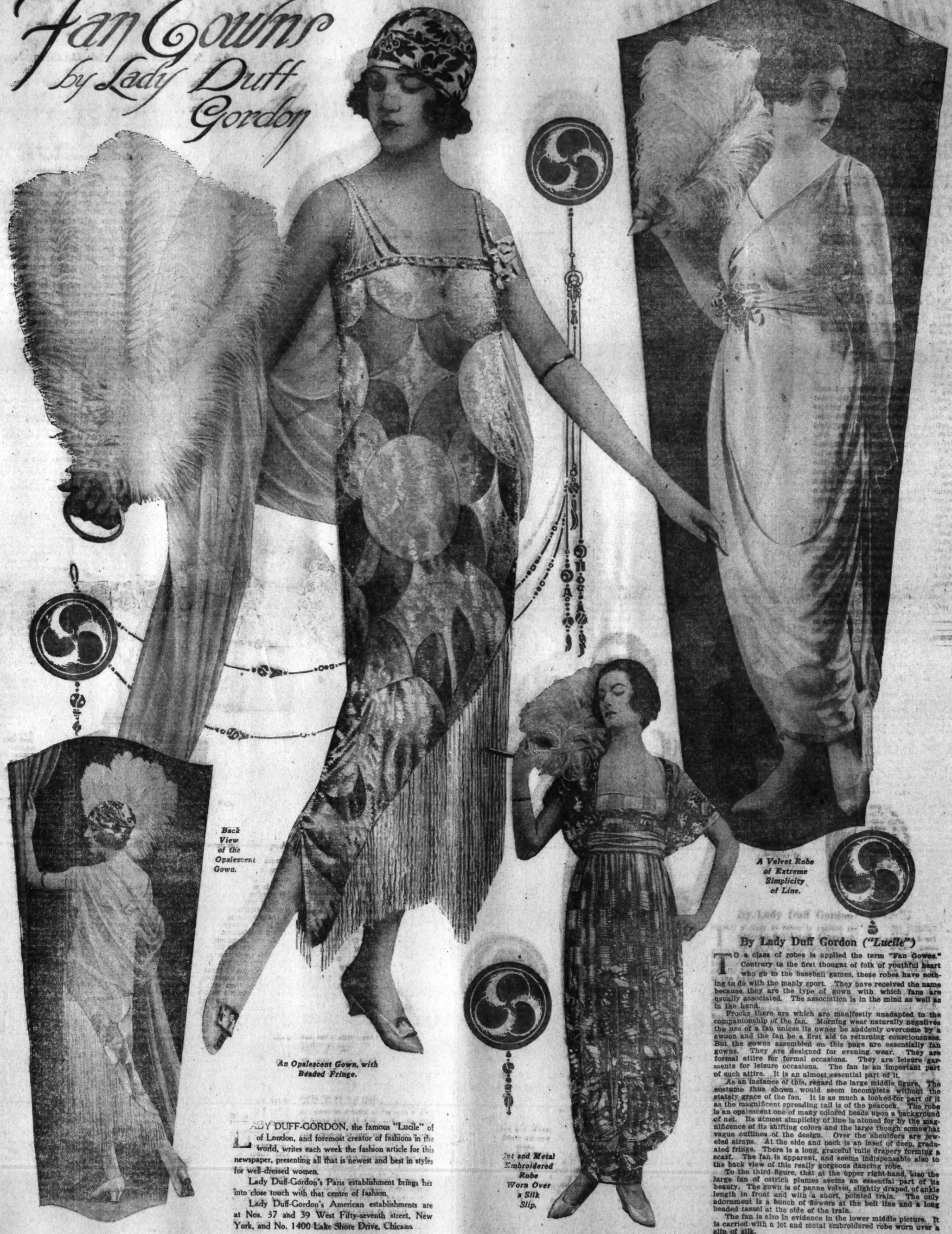
ICY BUSHNELL STUDIO, SEATTLE, WASH.

The Interesting Family of the Resolute and Admirable Mayor Ole Hansen, of Seattle, Who Put Down the Bolshevik Uprising in That City. Mother of Nine Children, Mrs. Hansen Appears Little Older Than Her Oldest Daughter.

BY JOHN LAVERY.

Kitty Glass, a Case of Acquired Powers Quoted by Dr. Redfield.

Fan Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon



Back View of the Opalescent Gown.

An Opalescent Gown, with Beaded Fringe.

Jet and Metal Embroidered Robe Worn Over a Silk Slip.

A Velvet Robe of Extreme Simplicity of Line.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff Gordon ("Lucile")

TO a class of robes is applied the term "Fan Gowns." Contrary to the first thought of folk of youthful heart who go to the baseball games, these robes have nothing to do with the manly sport. They have received the name because they are the type of gown with which fans are usually associated. The association is in the mind as well as in the hand.

Frocks there are which are manifestly unadapted to the companionship of the fan. Morning wear naturally negatives the use of a fan unless its owner be suddenly overcome by a swoon and the fan be a first aid to returning consciousness. But the gowns assembled on this page are essentially fan gowns. They are designed for evening wear. They are formal attire for formal occasions. They are leisure garments for leisure occasions. The fan is an important part of such attire. It is an almost essential part of it.

As an instance of this, regard the large middle figure. The costume thus shown would seem incomplete without the stately grace of the fan. It is as much a looked-for part of it as the magnificent spreading tail is of the peacock. The robe is an opalescent one of many colored beads upon a background of net. Its utmost simplicity of line is atoned for by the magnificence of its shifting colors and the large though somewhat vague outlines of the design. Over the shoulders are jeweled straps. At the side and back is an inset of deep, graduated fringe. There is a long, graceful tulle drapery forming a scarf. The fan is apparent, and seems indispensable also to the back view of this really gorgeous dancing robe.

To the third figure, that at the upper right-hand, also the large fan of ostrich plumes seems an essential part of its beauty. The gown is of panne velvet, slightly draped, of ankle length in front and with a short, pointed train. The only adornment is a bunch of flowers at the belt line and a long beaded tassel at the side of the train.

The fan is also in evidence in the lower middle picture. It is carried with a jet and metal embroidered robe worn over a slip of silk.

Better Clothes And More Money Saving

Government-Aided Campaign To Teach Women What To Buy And What To Wear In Spite Of Complications Created By A Designing Garment Trade.

(*New York Times*)

By way of the avenue of women's dress there is to be conducted in this country before very long an educational campaign on the popular but discouraging subject of saving money. In other words our Government has taken the first steps in the direction of teaching the women in the country at large the vital principles concerned in the production of their clothes. Never was a more sensible idea put forth nor one that had the possibilities of bearing such a healthy crop of fruit:

Women want to know—or they ought to want to know—the insides of the business that supplies them with the wherewithal for their dressing. They want to know why certain things are good and why others are bad. They want to know the basic points of good style and the elements that will make their clothes, when they are good, last on from season to season with no undue attention paid to the details of changing lengths of skirts, fittings of sleeves, fullnesses of blouses, and so on. But this information, slight and inconsequential as it may seem, is not at all easy to get. And consequently the women in America are usually the victims of those who plan and scheme only to get their money. The ways of accomplishing this end are devious and difficult of comprehension even to the initiated.

Thus something like a liberal education is involved and unless the needed knowledge is disseminated by somebody as pervasive as the Government there can be no wide and general conception of the matter. This is what, it seems, the American women are about to acquire through the medium of lectures at their clubs, and propaganda of one sort and another.

AIDED BY CONSUMERS

The National Consumers' League is the organisation which is preparing to assist the Government in this undertaking, and they are about to discuss in a general meeting at Maysville, Ky., the ways and means of handling the question through legislation. This side of the subject, of course, will take care of the distribution of cloth and of the proper marking of such goods as "shoddy" or "pure wool" as the case may be. The point is that much material is being put upon the market just at present which is quite inferior in quality and that there is no way for the inexperienced purchaser to know what she is buying.

This condition seriously handicaps her judgment and ability for selection because unless she has been educated in the tests of wool or half wool material she has no method of protecting herself. Her wishes may be definite enough. She may believe that it is right that she should have all wool at any price, but how is she to know? The National Consumers' League wants to have fabrics plainly marked as to the grade or quality just as pure and adulterated foods are marked.

Another and very real objection to employing "shoddy" in the making of women's garments is the fact that dubiously sanitary methods are sometimes used in the manufacture of the stuff. The Consumers' League considers this material unhygienic, and it would have the public know the whys and wherefores of the whole business so that it may proceed as intelligently on the subject as on some others which have already had the benefit of investigation and exposure.

The Department of Justice has also taken up the investigation of this high cost of clothes problem, and announces a plan to do away as much as possible with the overabundance of middlemen employed in the distribution of the products of the garmnet industry. Special attention will be given here to the question of men's clothing, which, it seems, is in an equally deplorable state. The idea is to eliminate to a large extent the changes in men's styles, which, it is asserted, are entirely futile and based only upon the idea of selling more stock than would be possible if the fashions were to remain more nearly the same from season to season.

WOMAN ON HER OWN

Now there is a good deal that women can do for themselves in this direction of understanding the fashion problem as directly related to the high cost of living. They should not under any circumstances become the victims of a condition which, though it undoubtedly exists, need not in any sense prove their undoing. It is high time for American women to take a stand and to decide what their clothes will be and how they will have them made. Let them demand smartness and style and frequent changes if they will, but let them insist upon having some art and some good sense used in the manufacture. For a long enough time they have bought what was offered and silently consented to wear what they were told was the right thing to wear. But if a new day has dawned for women in every other walk of life, why hasn't it appeared on the horizon? It is now obscured by the modist and manufacturer's business methods, and a few wise ones are beginning to see it slowly advancing over the far mountain top.

A woman whose time is so occupied that she knows little or nothing about the prevailing styles, goes into a shop to buy a new gown. Unless it is a very high-class and extremely reliable shop she may come forth with almost anything. It looks pretty and she takes the word of the salesperson that it is the proper wear. Then, after a month or two have passed away, she begins to see that the gown is not all her fancy painted it. She weighs the cost, she consults her neighbor who, before making her own season's purchase, had gone into the subject a little more thoroughly, and she must needs open her eyes to the fact that she has been, to use a polite expression, "stung."

It is all very discouraging, but if she is going to do better next time, if she is going to distribute her own or her husband's money with any more discretion, she must know more surely just what she is doing. It is not exactly easy to know, perhaps, but there are a few simple rules the observance of which will help her greatly, and in the end she will thank her stars that she has put her mind to the thing. For she will find that she no longer has that hopeless country cousin feeling after her gown is a month or two older.

QUESTION OF MATERIAL

There is the matter of material—that naturally heads the list. It must be conservative in color, faultless in weave, and fine in quality. As for the cut—avoid extremes. We hear so much about radical changes, yet a swift survey of the many seasons past shows us that the flagrantly different things do not take hold and last. The middle way, when it is well done, is the safest path to follow. Avoid eccentricities of trimming and embellishment. But study the line with care. And your reward will be the feeling of well-being in whatever you choose to wear as a result of this self-imposed education.

There is no reason why a woman's dress should ever become monotonous or stick to one dull pattern like the clothes of men so long as she gives her own mind to the study of her individual problem. But when she allows herself to be used as a mere mannequin built to show off clothes that are made simply to sell, then she need not be surprised at any bizarre outcome.

For the Winter season a woman is always safe when she orders a suit, for during this part of the year most or all of her daytime activities lend themselves most comfortably to this type of garment. And, once she has that suit of exactly the right sort in her possession, she can draw a long breath and cease troubling over what she is going to wear. The suit, especially this season, should be as simple and as plain as possible, for it should use as little material as is consistent with good dressing, and at the same time it should be so pure in line and in style that it will be fit to be carried over into another season. If the suit is made of not too heavy material, then during the coldest weather it can be worn with one of the new and interesting duvetyn waistcoats—this to give extra warmth from underneath—and with furs on the outside, which not only add warmth to he street costume, but also add a richness and a hint of coziness which go so far toward

(Continued on Page 5)

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ERMINE, SABLE, FOX, BLACK FOX, SQUIRREL, RED FOX, REAL SKUNK,
and large assortment of other Furs at Reasonable Prices.
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TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

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Your Skin Needs Protection

Do you know why it is that your skin is often so rough, dry and "tight"?

The reason, as Dr. William Allen Pusey points out, is that "the skin because of the unnatural dryness loses its power of resistance." It cracks and breaks, becomes painfully rough and red. Dr. Pusey goes on to say that "the secret" in preventing and curing rough skin is to make up the deficiency of lubrication which the skin is failing to suply for itself.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Invisible Protection your skin needs

Just before you go out, apply a little Bond's Vanishing Cream. It provides just the protection your skin needs to keep it soft-textured and lovely.

Use it on your hands and face. It is instantly absorbed by the skin, leaving not the slightest trace of a shine. Notice the soft, velvety texture—the transparent, natural coloring it gives the skin.

Use it every day. Do not be afraid to apply it while dressing. It disappears immediately and will not soil veil or gloves.

Whenever you want your skin to look its best

Before going out in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look particularly well, apply a little Vanishing Cream, as a finishing touch. It actually seems to smooth out all the tired lines, and makes the face feel wonderfully refreshed. It gives your skin the transparency and softness everyone so much admires.

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VANISHING CREAM
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SHANGHAI

Health, Beauty And The Home

Quantity Buying

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

IS it really more economical to buy in quantity, and how shall we store supplies bought in this way? The answer depends partly on where we live and in what kind and size of dwelling; but we can say broadly that quantity buying does pay.

Let us first discuss the comparative costs of both methods. Here, for example, is a pound of coffee which, if sold pound by pound, would cost 35 cents, but if bought five pounds at a time it can generally be purchased for about $1.59—a saving of 16 cents on five pounds. A can of peas, corn, etc., may, by the single can, cost 18 cents or more. But if bought by the case, containing two dozen cans, there is a saving of three or four cents or more per can. On almost any staple, such as tapioca, rice, flour, oatmeal, etc., there is a considerable saving when five, ten or twenty-five pounds is bought at one time.

Some detached homes have a cool, dry cellar, where many supplies bought in quantities can be stored. Flour, of course, must be kept dry, and not too warm, otherwise it will become infected with weevils, the flour moth, etc. It is best to keep flour in its own cotton sack, and place the same in a dry wooden barrel. Place a special barrel lid over it and shut down tight. These lids are made of smooth wood, have a shaped handle and can be bought for about 20 cents in the woodenware sections of good stores.

If there is no cellar, as in apartment houses, a moderate amount of flour or any cereal may be kept in its original sack in a stone crock such as is used for pickles. Indeed, such crocks, with their sanitary lids, may be placed under the table in a small kitchen and used for sugar or other food as well as cereals. Always use a paper or cotton sack to enclose contents, and do not put them directly into the crock or other container, as they will be more likely to stick to its sides, especially in damp weather.

The secret of keeping coffee, spices, tea, etc., in good condition is to have them absolutely airtight. For this purpose tin containers are by far the best. The white enameled ones, with hinged covers, which are to be found in all sizes at good furnishing stores, hold five, ten and twenty-five pounds and cost from 10 cents up, according to size.

The large square tin boxes used by the manufacturers of nationally known crackers make the finest containers, if you can induce the grocer to part with them. Generally he must pay for them, or is under contract to have them returned. But sometimes 25 cents will buy one of them and there is nothing better for keeping any food dry and airtight. In a small space, a row of five or six of these could be placed on a shelf over the kitchen table, or on the surface of whatever cabinet or shelving is present.

I formerly used glass containers of the type of butter jars, so frequently seen in many stores. They have flat glass covers and look neat and are sanitary. But I found they were not at all airtight, and are therefore unsatisfactory. I prefer the large glass jars with heavy solid glass plugs, such as the druggist uses to keep lozenges, sachets, etc., in. They measure about 20 inches high by 4 or 6 inches wide at the base and hold five pounds or more.

I have one friend who has about sixteen of these jars arranged in two rows over her table, and thus can see when a supply is empty, and also know that they are being kept airtight and clean. Incidentally, glass containers are more difficult to clean than tin—although one would not think it. Foods such as flour, starch and cereals adhere to glass more than to tin.

The kitchen cabinets which have several wooden bins in the lower part offer a very efficient kind of storage place. Indeed, such a cabinet with bins is more useful than when the lower part is divided into a place for tinware and knives. We can put tinware elsewhere, but nothing can replace this bin space.

Of course, in large cabinets, the bins are made to open outward, that is, horizontally, on a ballbearing, especially with flour and other large bins. But the other kind, which pulls forward, will, if properly divided, give much storage space. If the bins are too large they may be still more subdivided by having a partition of light wood, such as comes from fruit baskets, tacked between. Such a compartment drawer will hold several bags of cereal of five or more pounds.

Never place a quantity of sugar in a glass receptacle, direct. Always keep it in a paper or cloth bag. Some cabinets have a glass sugar container, but this is a poor idea. Sugar is best placed in tin.

"Intelligent massage largely prevents the continued production of muscle-fatigue-toxin."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

Another item which it is wise to buy in quantity is soap. Like everything else, it is going up in price. Better buy now a box of 100 cakes or more at a case price. Such a box can be stored under a bed, if necessary. It seems an undesirable idea to suggest storage under a bed, but for airtight canned goods or soap, it is not an unsanitary idea for the family with small storage space.

We must adjust ourselves to the present somewhat undesirable living conditions. It is better to pocket our pride than lose money.

The best time to buy canned goods is early in the Fall. It is then that the "Fall pack" comes into the market.

It will be an easy thing to estimate how many cans of this and that vegetable or fruit she will need during the coming season. And by buying them in quantity she will be able to get a much lower price on high-quality goods.

What Massage Does

By Lina Cavalieri
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

I AM often asked just why massage, intelligently applied, is of such great benefit. To explain this there are a number of things which I must make you understand.

The bony skeleton is responsible for the framework of the human mechanism, but it is due entirely to the presence of muscles that the figure receives the well-rounded contour that makes it so attractive. Not only does the general shape of the human body's framework depend upon the amount of muscle and filling-out or adipose tissue present, but the general weight and size of the mechanism depend upon the degree of muscular development and the amount of adipose tissue.

Muscles, moreover, not only cover the bony skeleton, but they are actually inserted into the bony sheaths in such a manner that if the muscles are developed the bones are similarly affected.

There are about five hundred muscles in the human mechanism, and these are arranged in varied sizes and forms, according to their situation upon the bones and the duties they must perform. They are arranged in sets, each set consisting of two antagonistic parts, namely, the part which contracts and that which relaxes.

Each opposing combination of muscle tissue must overcome the corresponding force of the other when in the act of contraction or relaxation. It is for this reason among others that the muscles produce a kind of fatigue toxin, due to the force of energy exerted when thus at work.

It is partly due to the presence of fatigue toxin—the poison manufactured by the muscles in the act of producing motile energy—that after a certain amount of work the mechanism loses, first, its gracefulness and then its general power of endurance. After the muscles have experienced a severe tax upon their powers to contract and relax, and thus produce the required amount of energy for work or play, the presence of fatigue in its various degrees throws the bodily mechanism off its usual balance; and the firm, erect manner which normally belongs to it becomes transformed into a posture characterized by drooping, laxness and a tired, lifeless attitude.

If the muscles, not only when in this condition but in ordinary times, are regularly massaged, both by one's self and once in a while by a professional masseuse at a Turkish bath or beauty parlor, the continued production of muscle fatigue toxin is very largely prevented, and the ordinary play of one set of muscles against the other can go on without the interference of weariness to pull down their erect posture and their graceful manner.

Massage not only helps to overcome the conditions of fatigue due to muscular activity, but it does much to improve the nutrition of a muscle area by bringing to it more food in the more rapidly rotating blood stream, and thus also builds up its tone or working power and improves its size.

When a muscle is improved in size it does not increase in width but in length, and thus the individual is able to become as tall as the muscles are able to stretch and to stand erect. The ligaments, too, are stretched by the action of massage at the joints.

The general roundabout flow of the blood stream is also accelerated and thus brings stimulation to the digestive apparatus and rest to the overworked blood tubes—further aid to the increase of height and gracefulness.

Massage does more than to increase height and bring rest. It helps much to reduce the surplus fat which is such a bane to many women who would otherwise be beautiful. If a set of muscles in some region of the bodily mechanism is not used as frequently as other sets it is apt to develop an amount of fatty tissue which not only is useless and in the way, but also detracts much from a person's bodily grace. Such a condition often arises in connection with the hips.

If a daily massage is to be performed in the bedroom before retiring vigorous rubbing is necessary. The thumb or tips of the fingers may be used for massaging small areas, but if the hips and the thighs are to be massaged it is necessary to use the palms of both hands in order to accomplish good results. The same rule applies to the massage of the back below the waistline if it is desired that surplus fat be removed from this part.

A daily self-massage, coupled with stretching exercises and walks, will do much to "reduce" and prevent surplus tissue about the regions of the hips, arms, abdomen, thighs and back. A professional massage, however, will do more to help the reduction process and to help the general firmness of bodily posture and the gracefulness of gait or carriage.

New Ways to Serve Fruits

ALMOST everybody likes and eats raw fruits, such as bananas and oranges, but no perfect use is made of them in cookery. They have many possibilities undreamed of by the average housewife.

Fruit is exceedingly healthful. It promotes and helps digestion and other functions of the body. It is also excellent food, considered as mere sustenance.

It will be to most folks a surprise to learn that an orange furnishes as much fuel as an egg for running the body machine. The same may be said of a banana, which is equal in this respect to a slice of bread or a tablespoonful of butter. Both are rich in starch and sugar and they come from nature's factory in the most sanitary wrapping.

There is a popular notion that bananas are indigestible. Stuff and nonsense! Unripe bananas may disagree; and it is not a good idea to swallow even ripe ones unchewed, in chunks, as people often do. Properly eaten, in a ripe state, a banana is one of the most digestible of foods.

Here are some ways of preparing oranges and bananas that are well worth the housewife's attention:

Breakfast Bananas.

PUT the pulp of ripe bananas through a colander and serve garnished with strawberries, fresh or preserved.

Orange Sherbet.

MIX the juice of four oranges and one lemon with one and one-half cups corn syrup, stir constantly and add slowly four cups of milk. Freeze and serve.

Baked Bananas.

REMOVE the skins and all the fuzzy stuff next to the skins. Dip in milk and then in toasted bread crumbs. Place in an oiled pan and bake in a moderate oven thirty or forty minutes until tender.

Banana and Peanut Salad.

PEEL and cut three bananas into halves lengthwise. Place each half banana on a lettuce leaf and pour over it a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Sprinkle each half with a teaspoonful of chopped peanuts.

Orange Compote.

PEEL six oranges and cut them into rounds. Save all the juice and put it, with some shreds of peel (no white part) into the water with the syrup. Boil one hour to make a syrup, pour over the orange rounds and cool.

Stewed Bananas.

PEEL and slice four bananas and stew in one-half pint water and three tablespoons syrup until tender.

Orange Omelet.

PEEL an orange and slice in lengthwise strips. Make an omelet of three eggs, beating the whites and yolks separately. Add to the yolks one-half cup orange juice and the grated rind of an orange. Add one teaspoon salt and two tablespoons corn syrup. Beat this in with the stiffly whipped whites and place in a hot oiled omelet pan. When the omelet is set and browning place the slices of orange on top, fold over and serve at once.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Boiled Rice with Apple Sauce, Creamed Eggs, Buttered Toast, Coffee.	Grapes, Cereal, Graham Muffins, Coffee.	Stewed Prunes, Oatmeal, Baked Bacon, Coffee.	Cereal, Bread Crumb Omelets, Coffee.	Cornmeal Mush, Jelly, Coffee.	Prunes, Cereal, Buckwheat Griddle Cakes, Maple Syrup, Coffee.	Oranges, Creamed Dried Beef, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Spinach Soup, Toast Strips, Prune Salad, Tea.	Leeks on Toast, Reheated Muffins, Crabapple Whip, Cocoa.	Eggs au Gratin, Fruit Gelatine, Wafers.	Lamb and Rice Soup, Corn Muffins, Baked Apples Stuffed with Raisins and Nuts.	Delmonico Potatoes, Baked Pears with Sugar Syrup Flavored with Ginger.	Fish Timbales, Cream Sauce with Green Peas, Cooked Fruit.	Braised Fowl with Celery, Riced Potatoes, Sugared Carrots, Queen of Puddings with Currant Jelly, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Beefsteak and Kidney Pie with Onions and Potatoes, Sliced Tomatoes, Gingerbread with Stewed Pears.	Rolled Steak, Bread Crumb Stuffing, Scalloped Egg Plant, Heart Lettuce Salad, Baked Bananas, Lemon Sauce.	Lamb Flank in Casserole with Potato, Onion and Carrot, Green Pea Salad, Dried Apricot Pudding, Marshmallow Sauce.	Baked Pork and Beans, Graham Bread, Spinach Salad, Creamy Rice Pudding.	Baked Fillets of Codfish, Potato Stuffing, Drawn Butter Sauce, Stewed Tomatoes, Pineapple Pie, Coffee.	Roast Pork, Glazed Onions, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Steamed Winter Squash, Date Custard.	Banana and Peanut Salad, Oatmeal Cookies, Tea.

Tested Chicken Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
Former Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts

Canned Chicken Broth.

CUT a fowl in joints as for a fricassee, cover with boiling water and boil for 10 minutes. Reduce heat and cook gently until chicken is perfectly tender. Then pour the boiling broth into sterilized jars, filling each jar to overflowing, adjust the rubbers and sterilized covers and tighten at once.

Chicken Timbales.

COMBINE 1½ cups stale bread crumbs with 1¼ cups scalded milk and cook to a paste. Press through potato ricer, add 2 cups of minced cooked chicken, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon of onion juice and 2 well-beaten egg yolks. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, turn into greased timbale or custard cups, place them in a pan of hot water and cook until firm in centre in a moderate oven. Turn out and serve with white sauce.

Chicken Pot Pie.

DRESS and disjoint a 3 or 4 pound fowl. Try out 3 or 4 slices of salt pork, cut into dice. Then add the chicken and cook until well browned. Add 3 cups of boiling water, cover and simmer over the fire until tender. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add 4 tablespoons flour blended with ½ cup cream and bring to boiling point. Line sides of casserole dish with plain pastry, pour in the chicken mixture, cover with paste, pinch edges together, prick several times with a fork, set in oven and bake until brown.

Quick Chicken Patties.

PACK freshly boiled rice into large custard cups, and when the rice will hold its shape turn out on platter. Scoop out the centre of each mold and fill hollow with creamed chicken giblets. Place a carefully poached egg on top of each mound, sprinkle lightly with chopped parsley and serve immediately.

Chicken a la King.

MELT 4 tablespoons butter, add 3 tablespoons minced green pepper and cook until the pepper is soft. Then add 3 tablespoons flour, a few grains of paprika, 1 teaspoon salt and just the slightest suspicion of nutmeg. Gradually add 2 cups rich milk or cream after flour and seasonings have been well blended with butter. Stir constantly until smooth. When mixture begins to boil add 2½ cups diced chicken and ½ cup sauted mushrooms and reheat over hot water. A little finely chopped pimiento may be added if desired. Serve on hot buttered toast.

Creamed Chicken.

MELT 3 tablespoons butter, add 3 tablespoons flour, blend well and add 1½ cups milk and chicken stock or milk and water. Season with salt and pepper, stir until smooth and thick. Add 1½ cups minced chicken or equal parts chicken and veal. Turn into small greased ramekins and reheat in oven. Place a small sprig of parsley into the centre of each ramekin and serve immediately.

Chicken Loaf.

SOAK 2 tablespoons gelatine in 1 cup cold water for 20 minutes. Add 1 onion and 1 stalk celery to 2 cups of well-seasoned chicken stock nd bring to boiling point. Boil 3 minutes, strain and pour over the softened gelatine. When the mixture begins to stiffen add 2 cups chopped chicken, 2 tablespoons finely chopped pimientoes and 1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley. Turn into brick mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold and cut into thin slices for serving. This loaf may be served with or without a dressing.

Fricassee of Chicken.

DRESS and cut up a chicken weighing 3 or 4 pounds, put it in a saucepan with 4 cups of cold water, 1 onion, 1 clove, 1 small piece of bay leaf, a small kitchen bouquet and ½ teaspoon paprika. Add salt to taste when chicken is about half cooked. Bring the water quickly to the boiling point, let boil about 15 minutes, remove scum, reduce heat and simmer until chicken is tender. Drain off the broth. In another saucepan melt 4 tablespoons butter, add 4 tablespoons flour, salt and pepper to taste and blend well. Then add the hot chicken broth gradually, stirring constantly. Simmer gently about 15 minutes. The sauce may be made richer by adding 2 or more slightly beaten egg yolks after they are combined with a little of the hot sauce. (This is necessary because the hot sauce will cook the yolks if they are not diluted gradually.) Add the chicken to the sauce and reheat over hot water. A few sauted mushrooms added to the sauce will improve the flavor of the dish. Garnish with toast points or "sippets."

Creole Chicken.

DRESS and disjoint a tender chicken. Dredge lightly with salt and pepper and fry to a golden brown in drippings of salt pork fat with 2 onions sliced thin. When all are sufficiently browned remove the chicken and blend ¼ cup flour with the hot fat. Then add 1 cup each of chicken stock and tomato pulp, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Add the chicken to the sauce and simmer until tender. Season to taste. Serve with a border of buttered macaroni.

Chicken Mousse.

BEAT the yolks of 3 eggs slightly, add slowly ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and 1 cup hot chicken stock, stirring constantly. Continue stirring constantly while cooking over hot (not boiling) water until mixture thickens. Then add 2 tablespoons gelatine which has been soaked in ¼ cup cold water for 20 minutes. Stir until dissolved, then strain and add 1 cup of finely diced cooked chicken, preferably white meat, 1-3 cup of finely shredded or pounded almonds (blanched). Season to taste with salt and paprika. Set in pan of ice water and stir gently until mixture begins to thicken, then fold in 1 cup of cream, beaten stiff. Turn into mold, dipped in ice water, and re aside to chill. Garnish with aspic jelly, cut in cubes or shredded, tomato jelly or parsley. If a smoother texture is desired the chicken may be pounded and pressed through a sieve.

How to Make Tender Pie Crust

IT is impossible to make good pie crust unless the proportion between flour, fat and wetting is adhered to exactly. But positive skill is needed to secure the full benefit from the wetting, says a writer in American Cookery.

When the fat and flour have been thoroughly combined the mixture is granular, like rather coarse corn meal. A fork is useful for tossing the dry particles together, as the wetting is added a little at a time. Let the moist dough be pressed against the dry part before adding more wetting.

If pie dough is wet it will be tough. More failures are due to that fact than to any other. Pie dough should never be more than moist, and it should just hold together and scarcely that. Practice will give skill in using the wetting almost a drop at a time.

Mix together thoroughly one cup of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Work in three level tablespoonfuls of lard and then toss together with not more than one-fourth cup of ice cold water. Try to get along with less.

Pastry can be kept for several days in the ice box, but not on the ice.

Beauty's Question Box

WON'T you tell me what to use on my hair to give it a reddish tinge? I might even bleach it entirely. Have used powdered henna, but this is troublesome to keep up and fades very quickly.—EVA.

I never recommend any dyes for the hair other than henna, because I believe that the use of any coloring substance is harmful to the texture of the hair and will inevitably destroy its follicles. The hair can be bleached easily enough by the use of a tablespoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water, or with a strong solution of peroxide of hydrogen.

WILL you please tell me of a good formula for growing eyelashes?—M.

Touching the lashes daily with oil of cajeput will stimulate their growth very rapidly. Use a tiny camel's hair brush in applying it and be sure that none of the liquid enters the eye itself. A little lanolin will also prove beneficial if massaged carefully into the lids every night before retiring.

MY arms, bust and chest are very thin and unattractive looking. How can I plumpen them without increasing my weight elsewhere?—V. C. H.

Daily exercises with Indian clubs in addition to a faithful massage with lanolin or olive oil will aid wonderfully in beautifying thin and scrawny arms. You should also change your diet to a more fattening one and massage the region of your bust gently at night with the following:

Lanolin	30 grams
Tannin	½ gram
Oil of sweet almonds	10 grams

WHAT will keep my nose from sweating? I have so much trouble with it because no powder will stay on for any length of time.—GLADYS.

Cold is the only agent that will entirely stop this excessive perspiration. Here is a powder that may be used frequently with good results because it has an astringent effect:

Boracic acid	1 dram
Oxide of zinc	1 dram
Lycopodium powder	2 drams
Starch (finely sifted)	½ ounce
Orris root (powdered)	¼ ounce

CAN you tell me if there is any kind of a mask that a person of fifty could wear at night to put the face and neck in good condition and keep the muscles from sagging?—MRS. B.

I wish I could impress upon you the fact that it is rest you need rather than cosmetics. The strain of a day in business is tremendous and you must learn to go to your dressing room occasionally and close your eyes for a few moments of complete relaxation. Cut a home-made mask out of unbleached cotton to wear at night, and smear on the under side of it the following, which will correct the flabbiness:

Powdered borax	½ pound
Pure glycerine	½ ounce
Camphor water	1 pint

Better Clothes And More Money Saving

(Continued from Page 3)

the psychological feeling of warmth.

PREVALENCE OF THE SMOCK

Smocks, which a season or two ago, were quite insurgent and unusual, have now become almost the common thing to wear. They have been done to such an extent that now the very smartest suits are finished with blouses that are snugly tucked in at the waistline in the good and practical old-fashioned way. The most elegant of these are made of hand worked linens and laces. Perhaps the reason for this revival is the fact that a few importations are coming from Europe, which is the home of the hand-made blouse.

From there it comes in all of its perfection. Among the best is a blouse of fine handkerchief linen, plainly made and put together with the finest of hand stitches. Then the collar is made of a rolling strip of heavy Irish crochetlace. There is a freshness about a blouse of this sort which carries with it every feminine charm. And it is an idea, too, in the direction of combating the high cost of living in a very elegant manner. Most people have bits of lace tucked away, waiting to be used on some auspicious occasion. Well, the occasion has arrived on this day, when every effort must be used to crawl around high prices.

The suit in the illustration is made of one of the very newest of soft pile weaves, patterned with a plaid. The tone of the material is a dark taupe, and the plaid line that runs through it is a dark brown, almost a black. The collar and cuffs are made of a darker shade of the sort, woolly goods. Indeed, the color almost matches that in the stripe of the suit material. The hat is made of a hand of cock feathers, tightly confined all around the face, and drooping over the right ear is a spray of the same feathers.

The plea of this campaign of good dressing in war time and after is based on the purchase of good materials, for they can be used over and over again and are not consigned to the waste heap after one season has passed away. If one indulges in some of the "shoddy" materials, one sees them fading away before their very eyes, and the crop of wrinkles that a suit of this character can gather would astonish even the most casual observer. We have been used to good materials in this country, because for many years past we have been able to buy them for a little money, and now, when conditions have so materially changed, we are easy marks for the sellers of inferior products. The material looks all right on the shop counter. It has been nicely pressed and carefully rolled. Again, in the ready-made suits and dresses it shows no sign at first glance of being made of anything but the best threads in the world.

It is during the following days and weeks of wear that its true character emerges. Then shame is born in the heart of its wearer, and her next thought is to find a way to buy another suit. The moral of this tale is that if she had made an effort in the beginning to buy the best material available her suit would have had a long and a satisfactory life, and she would have been saved humiliation and worry.

DOMESTIC OIL SKIRTS

All sorts of ways and means have been suggested to help the dress problem in little ways. The recent laundry strike brought out an interesting suggestion from Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League. She was concerned with the saving of laundry work only, but her plan centered on the clothes that women must necessarily wear about the house when they are engaged in their domestic work. She maintained that if women were to make their house dresses or their work dresses rather out of white linoleum of a thin and easily handled quality they would have the advantage of being able to be kept clean without going to a laundry. This little plan has advantages that extend beyond the exigencies of the present strike, for household washing has gone up with everything else in the world, and it would be a boon to many women if they could find some way to save an outlay of money in this direction. There is no reason why a dress of the sort suggested, if it is well planned and made, should not be very presentable looking, and certainly for all the heavy household duties it has a clear utility.

Mrs. Heath said on this suject: "I must say that the idea of a linoleum house dress or woman's overall appeals to me. It could be wiped off just like a kitchen table and hung up for the next time. There would be a real place for linoleum and aprons and slip-ons, too, for lighter work, and even for dust caps."

So a variety of plans are being put forward in this drive to rid women of some of the burden of expenditure on their clothes. Each woman can do her part by putting her mind to her own problem and determining to find a way out for herself. She may stumble upon something which will be of benefit to the whole world of women at this critical time.

Lucky Boy

"You seem fond of the druggist's little boy."

"Yes, he kin git all the pills he wants fer our air guns."—*Kansas City Journal.*

He Stoops To Conquer

"Gee, but it's late: Will your wife get up and let you in when you get home?"

"I'll make her. I'll scratch on the door and whine and she'll think her dog's been locked out."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Dangerous Germs

"You claim there are microbes in kisses?" she asked the young doctor.

"There are," he said.

"What disease do they bring?" she asked.

"Palpitation of the heart."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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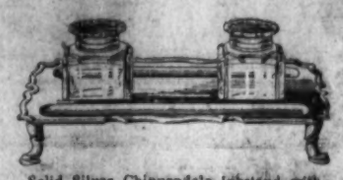

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Solid Silver Round Tobacco Jar. £6 0 0.

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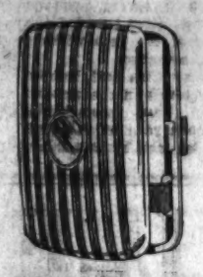

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All written communications should be addressed to the Secretary, T. P. Yang

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, DECEMBER 7, 1919

PNEUMATICS ARE AID TO TRUCK OPERATION

And Development Of Firestone Demountable Rim Made Big Tire Practicable

The evolution of the motor express from an occasional private enterprise to a national movement made necessary a number of changes and refinements in the way of equipment. At least two of these—speed and flexibility of tire and rim equipment—had to come almost immediately.

They came. Speed requirements were largely satisfied by the evolution of the giant pneumatic tire, especially the pneumatic cord type. Together with great possibilities in respect to speed other desirable qualities were realised—such as riding comfort, coasting properties and protection of cargo and truck equipment against vibration, shock and jar.

The problems of adjustment and manipulation are being solved by the increasing use of the demountable rim. This device has long since passed from the realm of the theoretical and experimental into that of the practical and has rendered really feasible the general adoption of the giant cord tire as the one type pre-eminently suited to the needs of the fast motor express.

The first practical demountable rim was produced by Firestone ten years ago, but its successful application of giant cord of larger sizes—36 x6, 38 x 7, 40 x 8, 42 x 9 and 44 x 10—is a comparatively recent development. The Firestone demountable "Type C" rim is the only one whose design had never been altered since the day it was put upon the market.

The giant demountable rim established itself from the outset. The only objection ever found was its initial cost, but experience quickly taught that in this as in many similar cases the first expenditure is not the most important consideration. The superiority of the new type is evident. It is simple, selfaligning, free from squeaking and easy to handle, and affords continuous contact between rim and felloe band.

As a consequence the motor truck business is thoroughly convinced by now that the demountable rim soon pays for itself in convenience and in the saving of time and trouble.

The demountable rim in the larger sizes, however, was always a more or less cumbersome thing to handle. The efforts of at least two men were always required. This difficulty has now been removed by a new type of wheel which the Firestone Steel Products Company of Akron, Ohio, has designed as a contribution to the further success of the giant cord in connection with the larger sizes of the demountable rim. The new product makes it quite easy for a man without any experience whatever to remove a tire and apply an inflated "spar" in five minutes.

The question is simplified by a U shaped slot in the wheel. When the wheel is jacked off the ground the rim and tire are removed. The wheel is turned so that the slot in the felloe is at the bottom. The rim with inflated tire is rolled over to the wheel, the valve is quickly engaged in the felloe slot, the rim is pushed on the wheel and the wedge ring and clamps are applied. No lifting is necessary in the whole operation, which, as has been said, can readily be performed in five minutes time.

The simplicity of their operation has been demonstrated over and over again. Recently, when two Firestone trucks visited Macon, a tire changing contest for "three man" teams of society girls was held there and the winning trio completed the task with almost ridiculous ease in less than five minutes.

The new design wheel is being manufactured by various companies in both wood and steel. Firestone does not build wheels, but has presented this design to the truck wheel industry as a contribution which may be used to advantage by all.

Truck Industry Draws Out Big Business Men

"The growth of the automobile truck industry and the immense future before it is attracting to the business as dealers and distributors many of the ablest and most successful men in the country," said H. A. Seller, the Stewart distributor.

"I regard the addition of the high type organiser and big business men to the truck distributing business as a fairly dependable index of the imminent expansion of the industry.

"For instance there is W. A. Parsons, the Stewart truck distributor in Atlanta, formerly one of the Standard Oil managers and Cuban sugar magnates. Another is Charles West, distributor for the Stewart in New England. West was formerly president of the Atlantic City Telephone Company.

"One might run through the list of our distributors and find many such men, who had won big success in other fields, but who saw greater possibilites in the truck transportation business.

"I mention this because in most cases the future of any great business is forecast by the sort of men whom it attracts."

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Success In Racing Depends On Tires

Next To Cars And Drivers, Interest Centers In Make Of Tires

Next to the big racing cars and their drivers, interest in a big automobile race, like the one at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, centers largely in the tires that make the terrific speeds of the race course possible.

A defective tire may easily cost the race, or even a life; so the big drivers select their tires with great care. Their racing experience has taught them much about tires, and it is a combination of this tire lore acquired by the big drivers, together with the research of the tire engineers that has made possible racing tires that can maintain speeds of better than 100 miles per hour.

In the early days automobile races were necessarily short because tires had not been developed that would stand up for long distances. And their cars had not reached anything like their present state of development.

But now cars and tires have been developed that stand up for hundreds of miles in long races. For instance, in the big 500-mile race at Indianapolis last spring, sixteen Goodyear cord tires traveled the entire course of the race without requiring any attention.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's victories in the present season have been remarkable. Every important race of the 1919 season has been won by cars wearing Goodyear tires. Starting with the speed trials of Ralph De Palma in his Packard, at Daytona Beach, where he attained a speed of 150 miles an hour for one mile, and continuing through the races at Santa Monica, Tacoma, Uniontown, Elgin and Sheepshead Bay, Goodyear tires have greatly added to the many laurels they had already won in fast company.

Contrary to the common impression tires seldom "blow" in a race. Almost invariably when a driver comes into the pits with a flat tire, a tube has been pinched or a splinter picked up from the track has punctured it.

One of the chief duties of the driver's mechanician in a race is to watch the tires, watching the tread as it wears down. By reason of his watchfulness any abnormal wear is detected, and if a tread comes off and the inner piles of cords begin to wear through, the driver stops at the pits for a tire change.

Tire changes in automobile races, however, are becoming fewer and fewer. In fact, every race won on the Sheepshead Bay track this season has been a non-stop run.

It is well known by the public that the cars used in racing are special cars, built for speed. And it is but natural to ask whether the tires used in racing are special tires.

The Goodyear tires used on the race track are no different from the regular tires used by motorists, except that the treads of the tires are thinner.

The materials and method of construction are the same.

In a race where a speed of 100 miles an hour is attained, the treads of ordinary tires would be thrown from the body of the tires by the terrific centrifugal force—so the treads on racing tires for board tracks are made thinner to make them as light as is consistent with safety.

The old clincher principle of holding tires to the rim has now been largely discarded. The big drivers using Goodyear tires are now driving on straight side tires. They are faster and tube pinching is largely eliminated.

All of the present season's races except one—the one at Indianapolis—have been won on straight side tires.

NEW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Clay Kenworthy has sold his interest and resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Roamer Motor Car Company, a position he has held successfully for the last three years, and has accepted the presidency of the Kenworthy Motors Corporation, which is being organised under the laws of the State of Illinois. Men prominent in the industrial and financial world are associated with Mr. Kenworthy, who is to be president and general manager of the company.

New 'Lafayette' Is Backed By Nash

President Of Nash Motors Advisory Official With White And Howard

Lafayette Motors Company of Indianapolis, headed by Charles W. Nash, D. McCall White and E. C. Howard, all prominent figures in motor car design and manufacturing, is the latest important factor to enter the automobile market.

It has been known for several weeks that D. McCall White and E. C. Howard were preparing to manufacture a high grade car of Mr. White's design in a plant which they recently purchased in Indianapolis, and much interest has been displayed regarding the name and personnel of the organisation. The articles of incorporation, just filed, have answered both questions and give the capitalisation of the company as $6,000,000.

The basic organisation is complete. Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wis., is president; D. McCall White and E. C. Howard are vice-presidents, in active charge, and James J. Storrow of Boston will act as chairman of the board of directors.

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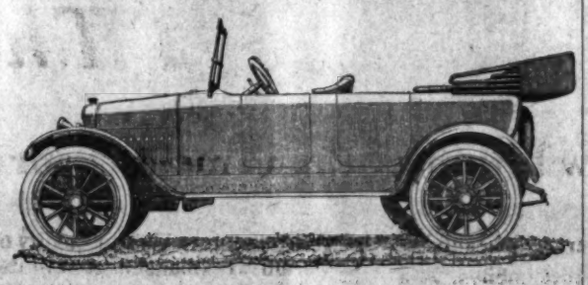

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The answer is simple. 300,000 Maxwell Cars have been built upon the original simple chassis design without fundamental changes.

That is why the Maxwell owner knows he can expect his car to go on and on after other cars have long ceased to run—why he has come to expect very few of the troubles and expenses that many motorists experience. And his expectations are fully realized in the present Maxwell Car.

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OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams and Company
Export Distributors
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More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

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THE INNER TUBE
Your Tyre Should Have

The inner tube your tyre should have must do more than merely carry air—it must hold that air, and *keep on* holding it.

If it fails in any one thing, under-inflation, that keenest foe to long tyre-life, is invited to attack your covers, to bring them to their early ruin.

Goodyear Inner Tubes *hold* air—they do not leak, seep or creep, and they are *thicker* than is the rule.

They are built up from many paper-thin sheets of fine rubber, laid layer upon layer and vulcanised together into a perfect air-retaining unit.

For the sake of your satisfaction, for the good of your covers, Goodyear Inner Tubes should be inside your tyres.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thicker than ordinary tubes, and are of what is known as **pure gum construction.** Consequently they will hold air better and last longer.

M-13

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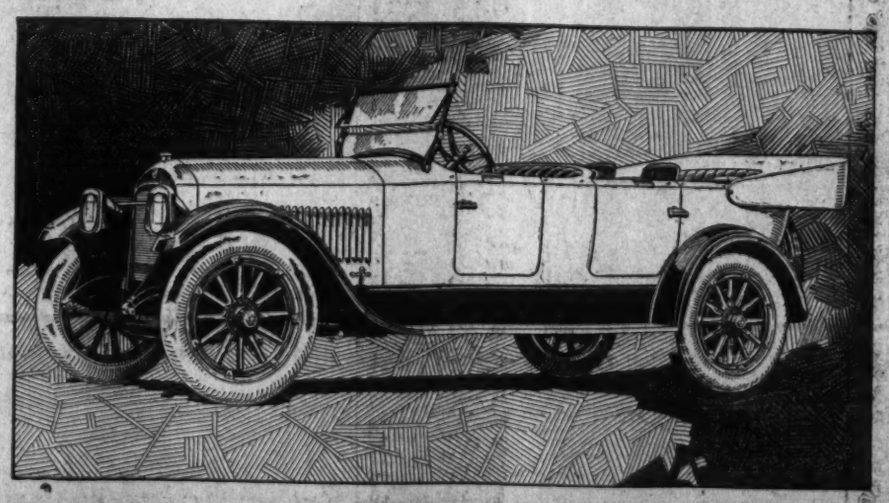

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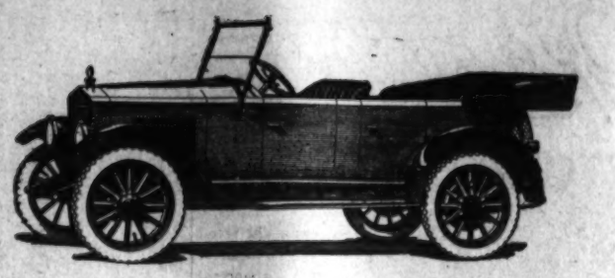

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ESSEX Touring Cars

of which we invite your inspection

The Essex

will more than meet your most exacting ideal of a motor car

IT has the luxury, power and beauty of the most costly large automobiles, with the added advantage of moderate first cost and minimum upkeep expense.

ONLY the very highest quality of material and workmanship go into its construction and, while light in weight, its strength defies the hardest usage. The Essex is a car that will retain its youth.

POSSESSING the power to conquer the steepest hills, its wonderful flexibility assures the utmost ease of control. The seats are deep and comfortable and ample room is provided for five passengers.

THE long and carefully designed springs enable it to ride over the roughest road with the greatest comfort and especially adapt it to Shanghai.

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VERY LATEST MODEL

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

The Car that is famous for Strength, Economy, Service

THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX AND ESSEX CARS ARE MADE BY THE SAME FACTORY

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OVERLAND FOUR OUTPUT NOW OVER 400 PER DAY

Willys Toledo Plant Ranks Second In World For Quantity Production

"Remarkable progress," is the way John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, expresses his satisfaction after a week's visit in Toledo spent in intimate study of conditions today at the big Overland plant.

In conference with executives Mr. Willys during the week approved the plans for a huge production program scheduled for the two new models the company will market this year. These new cars are Overland Four, which is now in quantity production, and the new Willys-Knight model.

"Production of Overland Four already has passed 300 a day," Mr. Willys said. "Within a short time I expect that the scale of production at the Toledo plant will equal any previous figures in the history of the company, and from then on should surpass former records." The plant here now ranks second in the country's total production of automobiles.

"Although the new Overland was designed two years ago and engineering models have been under constant test for that entire period, factory production plans," Mr. Willys said, "could not be started until late last November, when the armistice released the plant from war work. And yet in August this year Overland Four was in production.

"Usually it requires a full year or more for an automobile company, however well equipped, to get under way with a new model. Even then the manufacturer generally has the advantage of being able to use many of the dies and tools necessary for previous models, or he is able, with very slight changes, to incorporate in the new model some former parts, such as axles, steering gear and the like.

"But Overland Four and the new Willys-Knight differ from any other cars heretofore made at Toledo. Parts from former models could not be used. This meant starting out new from the bottom up.

"Eight thousand special dies and tools had to be designed, built and installed at the Toledo plant to take care of the 10,000 operations on the Overland Four alone. Markets for raw materials, which had been greatly disturbed by war conditions, had to be organised. Factory methods and routine had to be changed over from war work. A great quantity of new machinery had to be built and installed.

"A tremendous job! And it was accomplished in the face of extraordinary difficulties between the months of November, 1918, and August of this year. This in spite of delays common to all manufacturers in getting materials, parts, dies and tools on which our program depended, and in spite of the shortage of labor which all manufacturers have encountered since the war.

"We could use more labor in certain classes of work today. In this we are no different from other manufacturers, but we are overcoming this difficulty, and more houses in Toledo would materially help right now.

"I am very gratified to find everything moving so harmoniously throughout the entire Toledo plant. More than 10,000 men are at work, materials are flowing satisfactorily and production is growing every day toward the big schedule established."

Europe's Motor Racing Plans Still In Doubt

There is still some doubt as to the motor racing program in Europe for the 1920 season. The Automobile Club of France, which before the war held an annual grand prix, recognised as the most important race of the year, does not appear to have made up its mind regarding next year's event. One of the French provincial clubs, the Automobile Club of Sarthe, announces, however, that it will hold a series of important road races during the summer of 1920, the program being one which had been prepared for 1914, but was interrupted by the war. In England there is every probability that the Tourist Trophy race will be run, and in America the great race of the year will be the Indianapolis 500 mile event for cars of 3-liter capacity, and with prizes totaling $75,000.

Whilst the European clubs are slow in announcing their programs, the various manufacturers do not appear to be wasting time, for already racing cars are reported to be in construction and racing teams are being formed.

It can be assumed that the Fiat company intends to take part in whatever races may be decided on, for the Italian firm has just secured the services of Louis Wagner, one of the best known French race drivers, who has an important list of victories to his credit, and who has already driven for Fiat in France and America.

Another member of the Fiat racing team is Minoia, a well known Italian driver, who recently drove the Fiat grand prix machine in the Fano island race, near Copenhagen. In this race, the first held in Europe since the war, the Fiat beat all comers.

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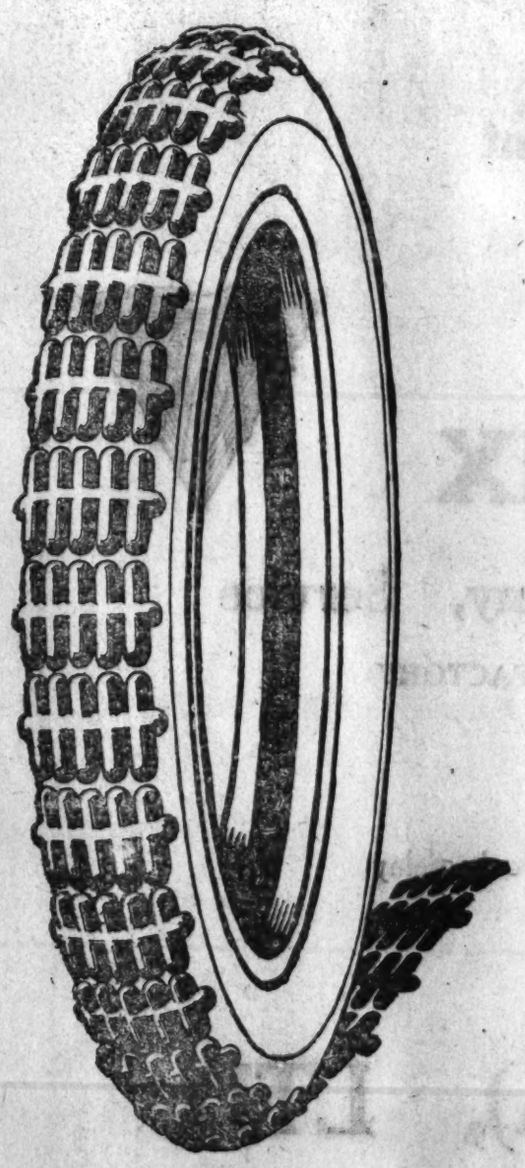

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Goodrich Tires and Tubes, manufactured by the Goodrich B. F. Co., of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A., are guaranteed of the finest make yet known to science. Goodrich Tires will outlast all others. Ask us for prices.

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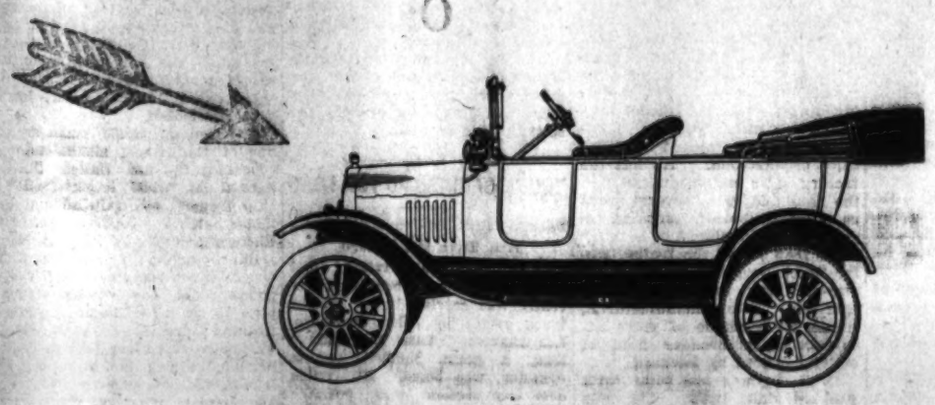

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The price has been reduced to this low figure on account of favourable exchange, but the next shipment may have to be sold at a higher price.

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is at your disposal when you need it. The well-known FORD GUARANTEE assures you of repairs without cost should any part of your car be found defective within one year of the date of purchase We have a stock of Genuine Ford Parts. All work done under the supervision of a skilled foreign engineer.

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NEW HEAD OF MERCER STARTED AS MECHANIC

Emlen S. Hare Began In Tool Room; Is President Of New Organisation

Emlen S. Hare has accepted the presidency of the Mercer Motors Company, a new corporation which has acquired all the stock of the old Mercer Automobile Company.

Since his resignation from the executive vice-presidency of the Packard Motor Car Company the news of Mr. Hare's next step has been awaited with interest by automobile men all over the country. The majority of them believe that Mercer is now bound for a dominant position, since Mr. Hare's record for years has been one of decisive success in everything that he has set his hand to.

Mr. Hare's climb to the topmost rungs of the industry is in accord with the best American tradition. When he left the University of Pennsylvania fourteen years ago he started in at the bottom of the business, namely, the tool room. Gradually he worked through the shops and through the demonstrating and testing departments. He wore out shoe leather selling. He sold for years. He financed the Commercial Truck Company and became vice-president. Later he was sales manager, and then president and general manager of Packard Motor Car of New York before going to Detroit as executive vice-president of the parent company.

Mr. Hare is fond of quoting a remark of that famous athletic trainer Mike Murphy, under whom he worked at college: "You can't beat a team that won't be beaten," and those who know best the man who has just thrown in his lot with Mercer know that Mike Murphy's words will be put to the test once again. According to the driver of a Packard demonstrating car, he did not work for Mr. Hare: "I work with him, we all do."

The excellence of the Mercer product plus the team work of the experienced organisation Mr. Hare can command argue well for the company making as rapid strides in increasing its volume of business as the Mercer car made in speed and stamina on many famous race tracks from ten to fifteen years ago.

Mr. Hare has no faith at all in a car that is simply a passenger car. It must be a first class unit of passenger transporation made to stand out and stand up in any company or circumstance. Complete freedom from all the troubles, large or small, which remove a car from service for a few days, is Mr. Hare's purpose. He intends that high grade, economical, reliable and safe automotive transportation shall all be said in one word in the future.

Henry Lansdale and G. L. Guyman both big men in the Packard organisation, have joined Hare.

Henry Lansdale, who has for years directed the passenger car sales policies and activities of the Packard Motor Car Company, as passenger car sales manager, is to join Mercer as vice-president and guide the sales, service and advertising divisions of the business.

He is not yet 40 years old, started in the business back in the early days and is well known in automobile circles throughout the country as one of the ablest sales executives in the industry.

He was with the Cadillac Motor Car Company in the old single—cylinder days as assistant sales manager, and during the years when Cadillac began large production of its four cylinder model took a leading part in the building up of a Cadillac dealer organisation which was the foundation of the present Cadillac sales organisation. He left the factory sales end to go out into the field and spent several years as salesman, branch house manager and distributer.

He then joined the Denby Motor Truck Company of Detroit as vice-president and general manager, and after manufacturing trucks for a couple of years left to take up the broader field of activity offered by Packard.

G. L. Guyman has been with Packard since 1908. He was appointed assistant truck sales manager in 1915, and in this capacity handled the company's large truck orders from the Allies until the entry of the United States into the war.

At that time the continued operation of the immense truck factory with a production of a thousand a month depended entirely upon its success in dealing with the Government, and the company gave Guyman entire charge of the work.

This meant handling sales, production schedules on both trucks and millions of dollars worth of spare parts, and the organisation of a Washington office and a large executive department at the factory to handle the details of co-operation with the Government with relation to service both in this country and France, and to shipping inspection, etc. In addition an organisation in France was built up and directed by Mr. Guyman to assist the Government. Under his direction Packard obtained over $100,000,000 worth of United States war trucks business, this being a larger volume than was obtained by any other company in the world.

Jail For Violators Of Headlight Law

Judge Thomas P. Riley, of the Malden District Court, has sent out a warning to all motorists who are not living up to the headlight law of Massachusetts and who are brought before him and convicted that he will impose no more fines, but will sentence every one of them to jail for at least twenty-four hours. He states that any motorist who wilfully disregards the law by even refusing to rub some soap on his lenses is unworthy to be allowed to drive a car on the highways.

As there is much traffic through Malden going to and from the north shore, it is expected that there will be a change for the better in his district.

TRUCK CARRIES 40 TON LOAD

Packard And Trailer With Goodrich Tires Set Record

Forty tons, the heaviest load ever placed on rubber tires, recently was carried by a trailer truck owned by Allen Brothers, Los Angeles. This tremendous load, a giant marine engine cylinder, was borne 23 miles over city streets and country highways without any noticeable effect on the tires.

The "coast" trucking contractors designed and had built this trailer truck with a carrying capacity of 100,000 pounds. The six and a half ton Packard truck itself weights 12,700 pounds, and the specially designed rear wheels weigh 2,050 pounds each. The wheels of the truck are equipped with Goodrich solid truck tires, and the tremendous overload placed on these tires adequately proves their strength. The truck is shod with four 40 x 12 tires.

The first load carried by this giant truck was transferred from the iron works in Los Angeles where the engine cylinder was cast to a shipbuilding drydock in San Pedro—a distance of 23 miles—in 2 hours and 45 minutes time. The cylinder weighed approximately forty tons.

Motor Truck Cuts Freightage Costs

Seventy Cents Per 100 Pounds, New York To Bridgeport, Against $1.10 By Rail

By R. E. Fulton
(Vice-President International Motor Company)

In handling freight by motor trucks two principles are involved: first, service; second, cost. Every question in connection with the use of motor trucks falls under one or the other of these heads.

In comparing railway freight charges with motor truck freight charges it is necessary to include all the incidental items of expense connected with them.

Sometimes manufacturers figure that a railway freight rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds is cheaper than a motor truck freight rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds between the same points. In the freight rate of 50 cents all the expense of making the shipment, starting with the boxing or packing cost, and all other expenses incurred until delivery is made to the receiver in good order, have been overlooked.

The general traffic manager of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States figured out what it cost them to ship freight by railroad and by motor truck between various Eastern points. In the railway freight cost he included the first class freight rate, by which their goods would have to be shipped, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from shipper's warehouse to freight, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charge from freight warehouse to receiver's warehouse, plus 24 cents per hundred pounds increased cost of boxing to cover shipments on account of increased weight caused by increased boxing.

Without including several other items of expense, this gave the following table of comparative freight rates per 100 lbs.:

FROM	TO	VIA FREIGHT	VIA MOTOR TRUCK
Yonkers.	New York.	G.$1.04	G.$ .20
N. Y. .	Newark.....	.91	.15
N. Y. .	Passaic.....	.91	.18
N. Y. .	Paterson.....	.91	.20
N. Y. .	Elizabeth....	.91	.20
N. Y. .	N. Brunswick	.91	.40
N. Y. .	Trenton.....	.98	.60
N. Y. .	Philadelphia..	1.02	.80
N. Y. .	Chester, Pa...	1.05	1.00
N. Y. .	Wilmington..	1.13	1.20
N. Y. .	Coatesville...	1.15	1.05
N. Y. .	Port Chester..	1.02	.63
N. Y. .	Greenwich, C.	1.02	.63
N. Y. .	Stamford, C.	1.03	.65
N. Y. .	Norwalk, C.	1.06	.63
N. Y. .	Bridgeport ..	1.10	.70
N. Y. .	New Haven..	1.13	.73
N. Y. .	Derby, Conn..	1.13	.73
N. Y. .	Ansonia, C.	1.13	.73
N. Y. .	Shelton, Conn.	1.13	.73
N. Y. .	Naugatuck, C.	1.15	.74
N. Y. .	Waterbury ...	1.16	.75
N. Y. .	Meriden, C.	1.16	.75
N. Y. .	Hartford, C.	1.21	.90
N. Y. .	Springfield, M.	1.25	1.00
N. Y. .	Holyoke, M.	1.25	1.10
N. Y. .	Worcester, M.	1.31	1.50
N. Y. .	Boston, Mass.	1.36	1.50
N. Y. .	Providence, R.I.	1.32	1.10

In addition to this it is necessary in practically every case to prepare material for freight shipment in an entirely different way than when it is shipped by motor truck direct from shipper to receiver. There is a considerable additional expense for crating or to protect by other means to prevent loss or damage in transit. This extra expense is necessary because of the number of handlings less than carload shipments receive at the hands of the teamsters and carriers after the material leaves the shipping department.

This increased protection and expense can be greatly reduced if shipments are made by motor truck, as the packages only need protection for loading at shipper's warehouse, in transit without transfer, and unloading at receiver's warehouse. Then in shipping by motor truck, instead of by rail, a great amount of clerical work in the form of extra bookkeeping, billing, etc., is eliminated. Where extra packing is necessary extra room is required for the boxing department. Then if railway freight shipments are delayed there is the additional trouble of tracing them. If the shipment arrives in damaged condition there is the further difficulty of collecting from the railroad company.

Contrasted to this is the example of Marshall Field and Co., who guarantee to make delivery within fifty miles of their store within twenty-four hours, so well is their motor transportation system organised.

Boxing often carries from 10 to 20 percent of its weight in moisture unless it is kiln dried prior to boxing. The Otis Elevator Company estimates that by the use of motor trucks it saves more than $100,000 a year in lumber alone.

Delivery time is all in favor of the motor trucks, and if manufacturers will take into account all the various costs and charges which are part of true freight transportation costs they will find that motor trucks can be operated successfully and economically in competition with railways for distances between ten and 125 miles.

NOVEL TIRE TEST

General Uninflation Of Cord Tires On New York Cars.

Because cord tires do not need quite as much air pressure as fabric tires many car owners are making the mistake of underinflating the cords. A tire company recently sent an inspector to make as many tests of air pressure in cord tires as possible in New York streets. He tested tires on many cars, no attention being paid to the make of the tire. He found that nearly all cord tires were under-inflated to a degree that meant real loss in the wearing qualities of the tire.

The inspector's report indicated that motorists are taking it for granted that because the cord tires do not require as much air as fabric tires, they can afford to be careless about the inflation of their cords. Cords require about five pounds less air than fabrics of the same size, but any inflation under the required figure means a shorter life for the tire.

Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its gait, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbias.

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbias are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Easily Trade Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

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Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details now.

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BUSINESS men everywhere are speedily replacing horse-drawn vehicles with motor lorries. Man power is the all-absorbing problem. When the wits of the world are struggling for industrial supremacy, can you afford to carelessly waive aside this certain means of increased profit?

And be sure YOUR lorry is a Denby, because it will mean less time out for repairs, less money for petrol and spares.

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Historic Fact.

The first British Motor Cycle used in the war by the French and Italian armies was the TRIUMPH. But the British Armies soon insisted that the entire output of the famous TRIUMPH Motor Cycles should be reserved for them and them alone.

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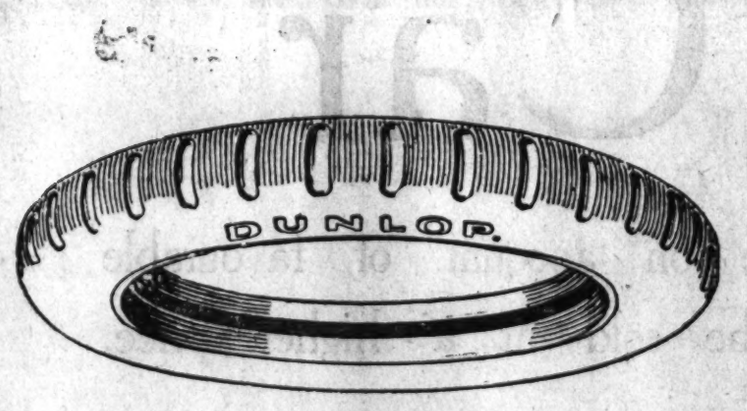

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Keeping The Car In Trim

While this must by no means be considered directions for absolutely correct timing of a Buick motor, it is a very simple method of adjustment easily memorised and may prove beneficial in an emergency. Should the distributor head or contact brush become loose and slip out of position, thereby throwing the motor out of time when you are not near a service station.

First: Be certain the spark control lever is fully retarded to the uppermost position on the steering wheel quadrant. Remove spark plug from No. 1 cylinder (the one nearest the radiator). With the starting crank, turn the motor over to the right or in clock-wise direction until the piston in No. 1 has traveled to the top of the cylinder. This position may be readily ascertained by placing a screw-driver through the spark plug opening, allowing it to rest directly on top of the head of the piston and by holding the screw-driver in your hand, while the motor is turning, you can detect when the piston stops or reaches its extreme highest position on what is known as the compression stroke, at which point you will notice the starter crank can be moved a trifle without causing any further action on the travel of the piston. When the piston is in this position on the compression stroke, both valves will be closed with no pressure on the push rods.

With the motor as above, remove the distributor head which carries the high tension wires running to each of the spark plugs. This can be easily accomplished by pressing out the flat spring on the side of the distributor head and turning the head backward until the slot in head lines up with the locking spring when the entire head or cap to which is attached all spark plug wires may be lifted off. Inside will be found the brush or rotar arm that is set upon a vertical shaft which is a part of the lower portion of the distributing head.

You will notice exactly in the center of the rotar arm a recess containing a set screw. With a screw driver, turn this set screw to the left until the rotar arm is loose when it may be easily turned to any position. Then place the distributor head (which carries the plug wires) back into position on the lower part, for the purpose of determining where the contact on the under side of the cover known as wire No. 1 (which you will find marked in raised letters on the head or cap) is located. After you have determined this point, lift the head off again and turn your rotar brush or distributing arm to that point.

Then set the set-screw in the rotar arm by turning to the right making sure it is tight. Place the distributor head back in position and turn until the spring locks in place. Then lay the spark plug on the outside of the cylinder being certain that the outer shell of the plug or that containing the threads, is in contact with some part of the motor. Turn on the switch and by moving the spark control lever backward and forward on the quadrant, you will locate the point at which the spark is obtained, which will show whether or not you have your brush or rotar arm set early or late. If you obtain a spark anywhere from fully retarded position to one-half downward travel of the spark control lever, you will have sufficient range to secure very satisfactory results from your motor. If, however, you find it necessary to pull the control lever clear down, before securing a spark on No. 1 spark plug as above designated, the timing is too late and if so, you should again remove the distributor head (containing the wires) loosen the screw in the distributor arm or rotar brush and move it slightly in the opposite direction to that in which the arm moves when pulling the spark lever down from the top.

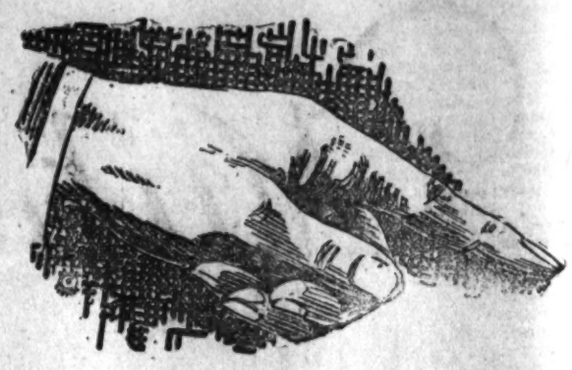
If the contact brush or rotar arm is directly beneath the contact in the distributor head where No. 1 wire is connected, you will have a spark on No. 1 spark plug. When you have a spark at this point, you may rest assured the balance of the cylinders must be firing in their proper order.

After you have adjusted the timing as above, replace the spark plug and start the motor in the usual way.

The flywheels on all Buick motors are correctly marked to enable the experienced mechanic to determine the position required for timing the motor exactly and as it is utterly impossible to get the maximum power and satisfactory performance if the motor is not timed correctly, it is always best to take the car to a Buick service station as soon as possible to have the motor timed, should the necessity arise. All motors are properly timed when they leave the Buick factory and the timing should not be tampered with unless for some reason the timing has been disturbed.

"Too Lucky to get into an Accident"

is the foolish belief held by many otherwise sensible motorists.



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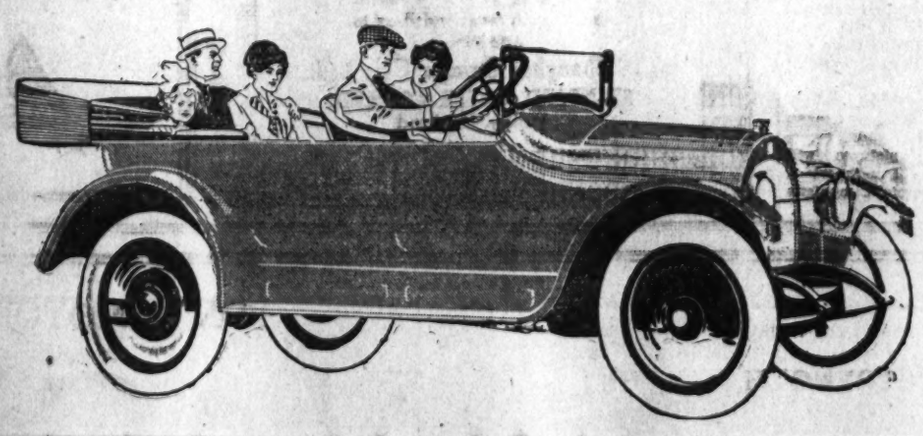

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY
2a, Jinkee Road — SOLE AGENTS — Tel. Central 3809

Fleet Of Trucks On Trip Through Six States To Aia Motorisation Movement

Widespread Interest Aroused In Automotive Industry By Performances Of Lorries; Traveled 60 Days

Widespread interest has been aroused in the automotive industry by the performance of a fleet of 18 trucks and 80 men which recently rolled into Milwaukee after completing a 3,000 mile tour through the states of Illinois, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Winconsin in the interest of the movement to motorise farms and highways.

The trip was made under the auspices of The National Association of Motor Sales Managers which held their annual conference at the Statler, Detroit, Nov. 7 and 8, to discuss the results of the tour. Over 65 leading truck manufacturers have membership in the association whose officers are:

J. E. Tracy, (Sterling) president; Hal T. Bouldon (Seldon) first vice president; W. D. Rightmire (Winther) second vice president; E. T. Herbig (Service) secretary; A. R. Fernald (Willys-Commercial) treasurer; J. M. Carney (Sterling) executive secretary.

The organisation was formed during the summer of 1918 and the tour was its first effort to prove to the farmer in the agricultural belt, the ability of the trucks to perform over every type of road and under every condition in soft fields such as the farmer has to contend with.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTED

The government took a keen interest in the tour from the start sending along a bluejacket band of 25 pieces from the United States Naval Training Station at Chicago under the command of Lieut. F. M. Willson. The band rode on the trucks stopping two and three times a day to give concerts in the 80 or more towns and cities through which the caravan passed.

Major E. M. Lubeck and Captain H. C. Mitchell of the war department were also with the tour to note the performance of pneumatic tires, this equipment being on all trucks.

The trucks went upon the farms and plowed fields to operate threshers, corn shellers and silage cutters and to haul potatoes, grain and live stock. Many farmers gathered to see these demonstrations and planned various "stunts" for the trucks to do before they were convinced of their practicability.

A. R. Kroh, expert on farm motorisation in the truck tire sales department of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, was in charge of the tour as director and lecturer. He delivered over 200 addresses and was invited to speak before the legislature of North Dakota.

Enthusiastic receptions greeted the caravan everywhere along the route, many communities making the occasion one for general jollification by inviting the farmers from the country to hear the band and addresses, see the trucks and demonstrations and take part in a pavement dance, which usually concluded the program. Over 25 cities banqueted the tourist party.

Conservative men in the business have estimated that results of the tour will be worth millions of dollars to the industry. Not only was it demonstrated to farmers along the route that trucks are practical and will reduce labor cost on the farm and can be operated on any road under the most adverse conditions, but the local dealer was convinced that to stimulate his business, he must go to the farm himself and demonstrate his truck.

MOVIES ARE TAKEN

M. D. Scott, Goodyear transportation expert was in charge of the trucks and with assistance rendered by Goodyear territorial salesmen who piloted the train over the best roads in their district, was able to keep caravan on time at all scheduled stops.

Approximately 10,000 feet of motion picture film was taken of demonstrations and receptions and these pictures will be used by the Pan-American union in its commercial campaigns in South America and are to be shown before 2,600 agricultural societies in this country.

One of the trucks was equipped with an Alamo lighting plant and it was used to provide light for the speakers at open air meetings and to furnish current to project motion pictures.

Governors Harding of Iowa, Frazier of North Dakota, Philip of Wisconsin and Lieutenant Governors McMasters of South Dakota and Moore of Iowa, welcomed the caravan to their states and endorsed the work they were doing in the highest terms.

Over 600 dealers in northwestern Minnesota attended a dinner in Minneapolis to greet the tourists and hear the story of the trip.

The trucks have well demonstrated that road conditions, no matter how bad, hold no terrors for them, thus emphasising the point that it is not necessary, to await improved roads before buying trucks. Rather has it been shown that it is necessary to buy trucks to take care of traffic on roads that are not improved.

For truck makers and distributers there is likewise a message from the tour. Every town and city through which the convoy passed offers fine sales opportunities. There were demonstrations that won over hundreds of prospects.

On a farm near Iowa Falls, Ia., four trucks in the caravan cleared a 35 acre patch of wheat in three hours hauling the loads 1½ miles to the thresher. Ten teams and 15 men who had been working on the thresher were released until the trucks finished the job. It was said that the men and teams could not have done the work before noon the next day.

Trucks in the tour and their capacity follow:

Atlas, 1 ton, Parry convertible body.
Atterbury, 2 ton, rack side body.
Bethlehem, 1½ ton, wire screen express body.
Clydesdale, 1½ ton, eight in one farm body.
Diamond T, 1½ ton, farm special body.
Gramm-Bernstein, 2 ton, five in one body, with hand hoist.
Master, 1½ ton, semi stake body.
Maxwell, 1½ ton, stake body.
Republic, 2½ ton, special farm body.
Service, 1½ ton, special farm body.
Selden, 1½ ton, five in one farm body.
Signal, 1 ton, six in one farm body.
Sterling, 2½ ton, flare board express.
Winther, 1½ ton, four wheel drive, express body.
Hawkeye, 2 ton, semi stake body.
Sterling, 2½ ton as Goodyear service car.
Master 1½ ton, service car.
Diamond T, 1½ ton as Standard Oil service car.
A Harley-Davison motorcycle with side car accompanied the tour as the official courier.

Salient Features Of National Truck Tour

18 trucks and 80 men.
Traveled 60 days in six states.
Stopped at 80 towns and cities.
Had Jackie band with 25 pieces.
Covered over 3,000 miles.
All trucks on pneumatics.
Equipment worth $75,000.
Industries capitalised at $275,000,000.
Greatest educational tour of its kind.

FIRST AID TO MOTORISTS

Biltmore Now Maintains A 'Hurry Up Car'

With the purchase of a service and repair outo truck, Eugene D. Miller, vice-president of the Hotel Biltmore, introduces a feature designed to benefit motorists who are staying at any of the Pershing Square group of hotels.

'S O S' calls from guests stranded within a twenty-mile radius of New York are of daily occurrence. The usual demand is for transportation to town in time for dinner and theater and for a reliable man to take charge of the damaged automobile and drive it back after repairs are made.

The service truck will answer these calls now. It is equipped to remedy all the ills an automobile is heir to, and its crew of skilled mechanics is familiar with most of the popular makes of cars.

Increase Output Of American Sixes

An unusual demand for American Balanced Six automobiles, the product of the American Motors Corporation, has necessitated an expansion of its manufacturing facilities in Plainfield, N. J., and of its distributing facilities in the South. Ground has been broken in Plainfield for a new factory building that will contain 22,800 square feet of floor space, practically doubling the plant capacity.

Following the establishment of a very close connection with large Southern financial interests, which are represented on the corporation's board of directors by C. B. Penney of Greensboro, N. C., the distribution of American sixes throughout the South has increased so materially that something must be done to handle the situation down there from a central distributing point. It is reported that plans are completed for the establishment of a separate assembling plant in that territory to supply cars for that territory alone.

Being what may be called "a New York product" because of the location of its factory in a New York suburb, the American Balanced Six has made a most favorable impression on the New Yorkers, who realise that in buying this car they will have not only the service offered by the corporation's retail sales branch at West Fifty-seventh street, but easy access to the factory so close at hand.

CLEANLINESS

When any part of the mechanism of the motor truck is removed, the greatest care should be taken to see that it is absolutely clean before it is returned to its place. Even such a part as a valve plug should be cleaned thoroughly. A small piece of dirt on the plug gasket may cause a leak. It is not this small leak in itself which is harmful, but the total result of all leaks. Clean every metal gasket before it is replaced. Paper asbestos and other flexible gaskets usually need replacement after being disturbed.

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The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
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LIGHT ELECTRIC
No Other Gift Could Please Better

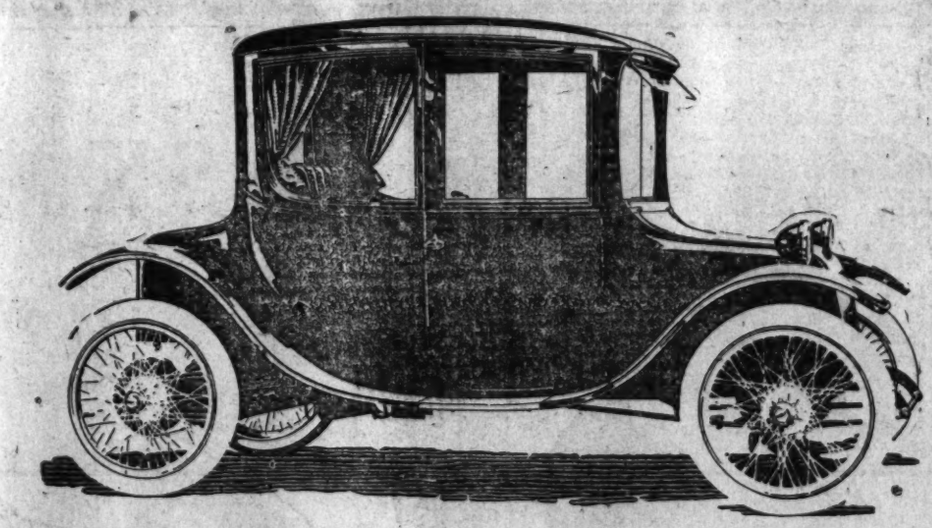
Its sheer beauty, style and grace reflect a distinction all its own. Its roomy seats, smooth riding qualities, clean, quiet performance and proper speed insure perfect comfort and ease.

No car is safer and easier to handle in traffic because of its light construction and large electric brakes.

Then, consider the extremely low cost of operation of the electric car. The Milburn makes an ideal Holiday Gift that will be appreciated for many years.

Our automatic charging equipment, simple, inexpensive and efficient, solves the home charging problem.

Ask Us to Demonstrate



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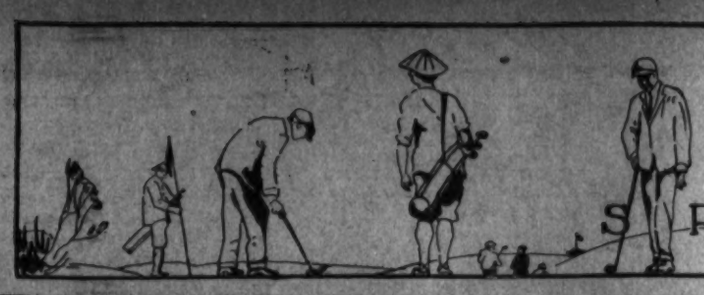
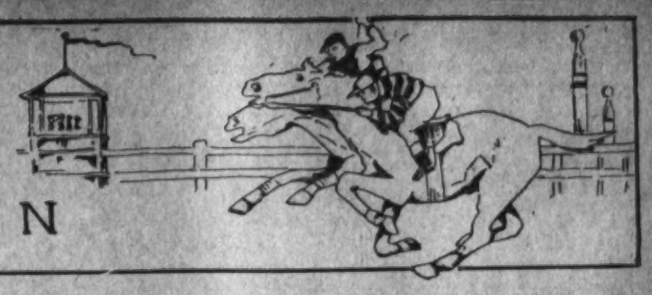


The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1919

RECS WINNERS; POLICE LOSE

S.R.C. Eleven Has Easy Time With Whizzbangs; St. Xavier's Win, 2-0

CUSTOMS IN RUNAWAY

On Long End Of 9-1 Score Against Navy; J.R.C. And S.R.C. 2nd Are Victors

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST LEAGUE

St. Xavier's	2	Police	0
Recreation C.	9	Whizzbangs	0

SECOND LEAGUE

Jewish R. C.	2	Football C.	1
Recreation C.	3	Police	1
Customs	9	Navy	1

EXHIBITION

Nanyang	4	S. F. C.	3
Soochow Uni.	2	R. R. C.	2

In the first division yesterday afternoon the Police Football team suffered at the hands of the St. Xaviers by 2 to 0 and the Whizzbangs lost to the Recs by a 9 to 0 score.

The second division saw three fixtures played off, when the Jewish Recreation Club defeated the Football Club, 2-1; the Recs beat the Police by 3-1 and the Customs won from the Navy by the score of 9-1.

The friendly fixture at Nanyang resulted in the defeat of the Shanghai Football Club eleven by 4-3. At Soochow, the University and the Railway Recreation Club battled to a 2-2 tie.

ST. XAVIER'S BEAT POLICE

The St. Xavier's were at home to the Police yesterday at the Hongkew Recreation ground and won by the score of two goals to nil, both goals being scored in the first half.

The game was of a somewhat scraggy order, combination was lacking and the ball was continually kicked out of touch. Playing with the sun in their eyes and against a slight breeze the homesters were the first to attack and after ten minutes of play scored through Elliot from a melee in front of the goal following a corner kick.

Encouraged by this goal the Xaviers continued to press but the good work of Biggs prevented them from becoming dangerous. The second goal for the Xaviers was the result of good work by Silva. This player tricked the Police backs and passed to Aguiar who, however, was unfavorably placed and in turn passed the ball to Gutierrez. The latter scored from a difficult angle. After this second goal the Police began to press but were unfortunate to have a weak forward line which failed to take advantage of several opportunities to score.

The interval arrived with the Xaviers leading by two goals to nil.

With the resumption of play the combination of Xavier's forwards seemed to break to pieces and except for an occasional run by the wings they were seldom dangerous. Silva however showed some form but he had little chance to do anything as the Police backs were marking their opponents carefully. The Police on the other hand were continually attacking and having practically all the play in this half should have at least brought the scores level. Their outside right however was unfortunate enough to be hurt and was seriously handicapped whenever he had an opportunity and although Biggs and others time after time came very near towards scoring they could not find the net.

When the second half had lasted thirty minutes the Xaviers broke away and for a while the Police goalie was severely tested but he came off with flying colors and at one time after saving a particularly dangerous shot was able to withstand the onslaught of three of the Xaviers forwards.

Towards the end of the game the Police were continually pressing but their efforts were frustrated time after time and in spite of several corner kicks they were unable to score. The game ended with the Xaviers victors by two goals to nil. The defense of both teams was quite sound but the exhibition of the forwards was poor, much individual play being indulged in. Mr. Bissett very capably refereed and give general satisfaction.

CLIFFORD IS HURT

A series of accidents to members of the home team marked their defeat at the hands of the Jewish Recreation Club when the Shanghai Football were beaten by the odd goal in three on their own ground.

The Club started off strongly and kept up the pressure until

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Rhymes of the Times.

Great Britain has a Parliament
With rules and regulations;
On profiteering she is bent
Also the League of Nations.
She drops the coal by shillings ten,
With food she play the dickens
You can by law
For pennies four
Get eggs from Chinese chickens.

* * *

The Suffragettes at last can say
"The vote is ours, so thankee."
For Plymouth Town the other day
Returned a lady Yankee.
Her husband sits among the Lords
While she the law is framing—
He can't Ward-off
The Astor wrath
So now begins his taming

* * *

America to Mexico
May send an ultimatum,
If William Jenkins' tale of woe
Is not squared up to datum.
'Carranza" Reuter wires "Is dead"
How oft is this reported!
The Dollar Mex
Would cease to vex
Were all his folk deported.

* * *

The Foochow quarrel still remains
To tax the wise and prudent,
And Peking to the Jap complains
Backed by the fiery student.
Twixt North and South there still
is strife
The situation's rotten—
And now the flirt
Can't wear a shirt
So high has gone our cotton.

* * *

? ? ? ? ?

"I'm following in father's footsteps
I'm following the dear old dad."
He's put on shows all good to see,
With snap and vim, and lots of
gee,
And now the Club is going
To play a piece that's GLAD,
"I'm following in father's footsteps
I'm following the dear old dad."

* * *

Miss Vesta Tilly, one of England's cleverest comediennes, sang a song about father, and all I have done is to alter the words a bit and they just suit the present situation. The A. D. C. is now as busy as a bee working up a big variety show to put on in Christmas week, it is being produced by someone who is "Following in father's footsteps." I simply dare not give his name because he told me not to. But he did not say I could not give a hint, so in the verse you have it. If he is only as successful as "The dear old Dad" then we have a treat in store. He has roped in the best talent and is now welding it together in fine style.

* * *

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

I heard from Reynolds Denniston a day or two ago, and with a bright, newsy letter, he sent a neat little card with the pictures of the three leading players and the names of all the cast who make up the Denniston Players. By this time he has left Honolulu, where his shows went big, and he expects to open here about the Fifth of January. He has a list of a dozen plays, all of which are having big runs in New York or London. They are all quite new to me, and I fancy to most of us in Shanghai.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the headquarters of the company is here in Shanghai, and that the money for the tour has also been found by a number of local Britishers. Mr Charles Shepherd of Shepherd's Cafe is the secretary of the company, and the offices of the Denniston Players are at 33 Kiangse Road.

* * *

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM

Denniston tells me that he probably will show his band of players to the local playgoers in "Up in Mabel's Room." It kept New York laughing for eight months, and is at present enlivening the inhabitants of Chicago at Wood's Theater. It was produced this yeaf, and is the story of a newly married couple who have some misunderstandings over a chemise, whatever that is.

* * *

PETER PAN

The girls of the Shanghai public School are going to repeat their splendid performance of that wonderful play "Peter Pan" at the Olympic Theater early in January. It is just the show for Christmas time, and not only the kiddies, but all those who refuse to grow up, will revel in it. I remember seeing the production early in the present year at the Lyceum Theater and was quite charmed with it. The youngsters were finely drilled in their parts, and there was a freshness and spontaniety about the whole show that could not help appealing to the most blase person.

I believe that Miss Beryl Rasmussen, one of the teachers of the Public School for Girls, not only dramatised the book, and made an excellent job of it, but also produced the piece. The same clever little lady some years ago played the lead in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" and displayed a talent well in keeping with the Immortal Bard. I am certainly going to see "Pater Pan" again.

* * *

KENNETH BRAMPTON

I wonder how many local playgoers remember that accomplished actor Kenneth Brampton who came here with the Warwick Major Comedy Company in 1910? This week brought a letter from him. He is playing with J. C. Williamson's Company down in Australia in "Lightnin'." He tells me that he has played without a stop for this big impresario for nine years and is still going strong. It is just possible that he will join his old friend and colleague, Reynolds Denniston, when he arrives here.

A great favorite with Shanghai audiences some years ago was Miss Georgie Corlass. It was while playing "Katie" in "Old Heidelburg" that she allowed herself to wander so far out of the picture as to sing "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," and the audience liked it. No wonder poor Kenneth Brampton, an artist to the finger tips, threw up his princely hands in the play and wailed "What will the public accept next?" Well, Miss Corlass is a *miss* no longer but with her energetic husband, Mr Warwick Major, practically runs the whole of Ceylon. I saw her some eight months ago there and she was as dainty as ever.

* * *

Steve Laurie, the clever dancer of the "Vanity Fair Company" has decided to sever his connection with the stage on his return from Tientsin. He will remain in Shanghai and with his wife open a school of dancing. He was ballet master for some years with the South African Theatrical Trust Company, and also had a flourishing school of dancing for children. He is a great believer in dancing for the youngsters, and when he returns here hopes to get lots and lots of pupils. He is confident that they will do well under his tuition. He has any amount of new dances up his sleeve, or perhaps I should say up his leg. Shanghai will stand for them, for the pastime has never been more popular than it at present.

* * *

THE JAZZ

Talking about new dances naturally brings to mind the Jazz. Miss Ivy Shilling, the clever Australian, who became so popular at the Empire Theatre London, when she danced in "The Lilac Domino," in talking about the Jazz says: "Really there is no such thing as a jazz dance. Jazz is a type of music. The dance which is done to jazz music in America is called the Shimmy Shake which involves a lot of movement of the hips and shoulders, and is not suitable to the ball room at all. The dancing which is done in this country to jazz music isn't a bit pretty or graceful—but I can't say it is immoral. In my opinion there is no real dancing in it."

A writer in the Daily Sketch recently said: "All these contortions, wibble wobbles, dips, lame ducks, and other movements—the ingredients of the jazz—have contributed to the repopulation of the ballroom, and they have largely helped to inculcate a desire to dance, and now that their ephemeral joy is on the wane, the simpler and more stabilised joy of the waltz is coming into its own again. Jazz has been tolerated as an expedient."

I question whether the most enthusiastic jazzer has ever contemplated the possibility of the jazz superseding the waltz. The one step being easy to learn and easy to do, for all ages, got people to dancing who had never contemplated their appearance on the ballroom floor. Having acquired confidence, they went on, acquiring new steps, the fox-trot and the waltz, so that today there are more waltzers than ever before.

* * *

H. B. Waring of the Howard Phillips Company has got the backing of a powerful firm in Calcutta, and is going to the East next year with a London players, and

(Continued on Page)

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL GIRLS TEAM BEATEN

Lose To French School Girl Basketballers, 27-7; Misses Mendel And White Star

After losing to the Cathedral School girls by a 12-10 score two weeks ago, the French School girls basketball team came back with a vengeance at Verdun Gardens yesterday and turned the Cathedral girls back by a 27-7 score. The French School girls completely outplayed their opponents. Misses Marie Mendel and Irenie White shone for the winners.

The two teams will probably meet again to decide the best two out of three games. The American School girls will play the French School next Saturday.

The lineups:

French School girls—Misses Ada Hamovitch and Marie Mendel, forwards; Marjorie Serebriahikoff and Annie Gensburger, centers; Emily Abeles and Irenie White, guards.

Cathodral School girls—Misses Beryl McCann and Gwennoth Schroeder, forwards; Sheila Stanley and Minnie Stewart, centers, and Florrie Tippin and Florence Craddock.

Miss Woods and Mrs. Broomhall officiated.

CIVILIAN ELEVEN RESUMES PRACTICE

Gridiron Stars Out Today; Second Game With Navy On December 20

Civilian players will start this afternoon getting in trim for the American football battle against the Navy eleven on Saturday afternoon, December 20. The Amateur Athletic Club team is to work out at the Race Course at two o'clock and all who played in the last game and others, who desire to take a shot at making the eleven, are urged to show.

Captain H. D. Rodger will probably be unable to get in the Saturday-before-Christmas game as he has water

Coach Norri

PORTUGUESE TEAM WINS FROM POLICE

Opening Of Hockey League Also Sees Harlequins And Sikhs Draw

The opening of the Hockey League yesterday was marked by a 10-0 win for the Portuguese Sporting Association over the Police team and a draw game between the Harlequins and Sikhs.

The Harlequins in their match against the Sikhs were all over their dusky opponents but even with this advantage put up a poor showing in front of goal.

The final result of the match was a draw with each side having scored two goals but on play the homesters should have been easy winners.

Berthenshaw was responsible for the two tallies, the first coming through a scrimmage in front of goal and the second just before half time.

The Sikhs played a strenuous game and should, with a little more practice, put up a good showing in the league.

The Harlequins showed a marked improvement in midfold play but are still weak in front of goal.

The home team were ably served by Bertenshaw, Agassiz and Hutchison.

The foreign branch of the guardians of the law met the Portuguese Sporting Association on the polo ground and were defeated by 10 to 0.

The Portuguese were by far the faster aggregation and with this advantage had very little trouble in beating their antagonists by the above stated margin.

At half time the score stood at 6-0 and when the final whistle blew Messrs. Encarnacao 4, Leitao 3, Remedios 2 and A. Leitao 1 had all helped to make the double figures.

DRAIRSELDT WINNER OF FIVE-MILE RACE

Takes Novice Championship From Seredkin In Great Finish; Staley Third

The Harriers Club's "Novice Championship" was competed for over a five miles cross-country course in the Kiangwan district, the runners following a capital trail laid by Messrs. Ellis, Rose and McKenna.

With eight of the starters all bunched together when three miles of the course had been covered it seemed a very open race, the last mile M. Seredkin and G. A. Drairseldt cut out a very hot pace. With the final burst home along the Kiangwan Road Drairseldt put up a capital sprint, just beating Seredkin out of first place with K. Staley, a young and improving runner, taking third position. The winner covered the course in 33 minutes and nine seconds.

Three members, all keen athletes from the Y.M.C.A., turned out for the run and made a creditable showing.

Mr. J. A. S. Alves officiated as referee and Mr. F. S. Bridges as timekeeper.

A number of spectators turned out to watch the start and finish of this race which was one of the best races held by the Club the membership of which is steadily increasing. The next race will be a five miles cross-country handicap to be run off at the end of the month.

Shanghai Billiard Championship

E. F. Fasting vs. H. E. Gibson

The first game of the Championship took place on Friday night at the Shanghai Club when Mr. E. F. Fasting met Mr. H. E. Gibson in the first round of the championship. The result of the game was a win for Mr. Fasting with a score of 600 to 336. Throughout the game Mr. Fasting played a wonderful game and his breaks were almost perfection. In the early part of the game he put up a 47 break which was closely followed by a 104 break. It was only last week that Mr. Fasting put on a 116 break again Capt. Barratt in one of the league games and with the performance of Friday night it makes the eyes of the billiard fraternity turn toward Fasting in the Championship. Mr. Fasting is sort of a dark horse and if he can keep up this wonderful play he will give a good account of himself.

Time: one hour, 45 minutes. (First 400 scored by Fasting in one hour).

BREAKS

Fasting 104, 47, 20, 21, 26, 27, 21 24, 26, 29, 25, 21.

Gibson 31, 23, 25, 25.

FUTURE MATCHES

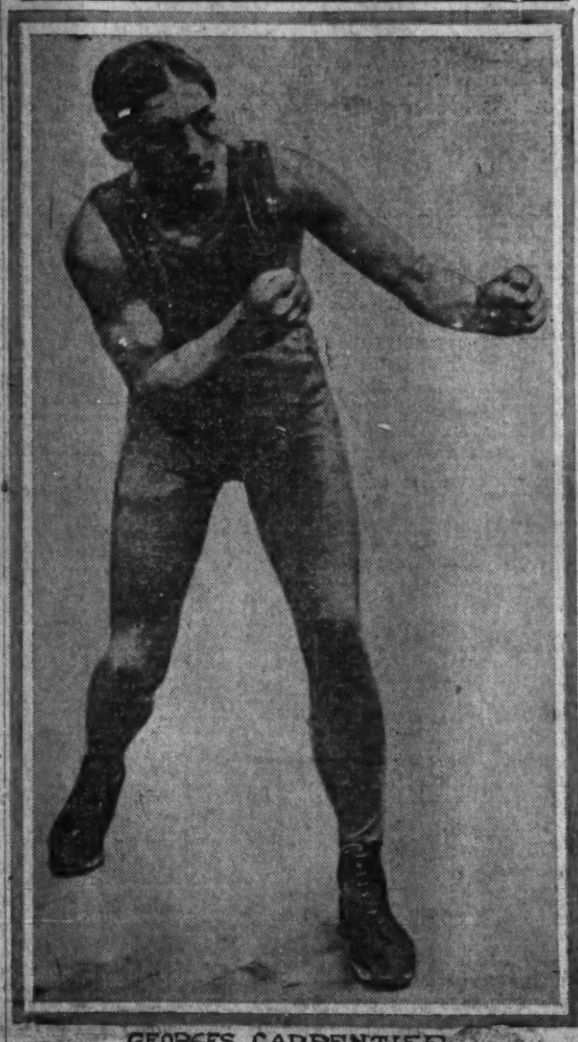
Porter vs. Phillips, December 11, 7 p.m. Municipal Club.

maroff vs. Stormes December .m. American Club.

HER HIGH BREAK

Friday evening Mr. C. D. roff put on a 133 break at merican Club.

Carpentier K.O.s Beckett; Will Meet Dempsey Next



GEORGES CARPENTIER

Georges Carpentier, whose comeback in his bout with Beckett, places him first in line to meet Jack Dempsey.

(Reuter Wireless Service)

Paris, December 5, (via Lyons and Koukaza). — Carpentier knocked out Joe Beckett in under 43 seconds in the heavyweight championship boxing match at the Holborn Stadium, London, last night. Carpentier retains his title of heavyweight champion of Europe, and he will now meet the American champion, Jack Dempsey, for the world's championship.

Beckett, heavyweight champion of Britain, recently stopped Eddie McGoorty, American middleweight, in 17 rounds in London. Beckett was particularly anxious to get a chance at Dempsey and by many boxing fans was a favorite over Carpentier for the chance to meet the world's champion. Carpentier, many fans thought, would not "come back" because of the time he spent in the Army, where, it was believed, he would not have a chance to keep in training.

Carpentier had a powerful ally fighting for him when he faced Joe Beckett at the Holborn Stadium on December 4, namely the rate of exchange. He was to receive five thousand sterling, win, lose or draw. According to unofficial reports, for there are no official figures published, at a normal rate this is equal to 125,000 francs, but with the Sovereign risen to nearly 40 francs, the French champion will receive nearly 200,000.

Carpentier simply squared the difference between his chances and those of the Englishman. His manager, Deschamps, placed money at odds against his man, while £2,000 is what Carpentier thought his own chances, "I bet on velvet just plain velvet" said Carpentier, who fights with his head as well as his hands.

Brilliant Pitching Makes Feature Of World Series

By Frederick G. Lieb

The recent world's series between the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox was remarkable in a lot of ways, but the real outstanding feature of the series was the pitching. There has been brilliant pitching in former series, but no series since the famous 1906 all-Chicago struggle between the White Sox and the Cubs has produced so many low hit games as the one just played.

There was one stretch in the recent series where three pitchers turned in three hit shutouts on successive days. Little Dickie Kerr, the White Sox midget, started it in the third game of the series when he blanked the Reds with three hits, only four men reaching base.

Kerr's feat was followed by Ring's masterpiece of the following day. In the fourth game of the series the Brooklyn youngster held the White Sox sluggers to three hits and defeated the famous Cicotte in a pitcher's battle by a score of 2 to 0, Cicotte's own errors letting in the runs.

Then along came Hod Eller in the fifth game. He too, had a three hit shutout in his system, and in order to make his game stand out a little stronger than the ones already turned in by Kerr and Ring he struck out nine men, striking out six in succession for a world's series record. In the same game Williams and Mayer permitted only four hits themselves, only seven hits being made in the entire contest.

YOUNGSTERS SHONE IN 1919

The most remarkable thing about these splendidly pitched games is that all three of these twirlers are youngsters, and Kerr was completing his first season in the majors. While Ring had been in and out of the National League for several years, waivers were asked on him in the spring and he did not develop into a Cincinnati regular until the middle of the season.

Kerr, Ring and Eller find themselves in great company. The pitchers who have twirled three hit games or better in world's series include only the greatest pitching names of the last generation—Mordecai Brown, Ed Ruilbach and Orvie Overall, the star twirlers of the famous Cubs; Chief Bender, Eddie Plank and Jack Coombs, the pitching wizards of the great Athletic staff; Ed Walsh, the old White Sox marvel; Bill Dineen, Dutch Leonard, Ernie Shore, George Foster and Carl Mays, pitching heroes of five Red Sox world's champions, and Bill James, star of George Stallings's great Brave outfit of 1914.

One pitcher—Ed Ruelbach—has pitched a one hit world's championship game; four hurlers—Walsh, Brown, James and Plank—have pitched two hit world's series games, and with the 1919 crop eleven pitchers have

(Continued on Page 2)

PINK TO BONAR ON BATTLE AXE

Law Shows The Way Home To Benbow Row And Others In Second 'Unt

EARL ROSE IS HURT

Falls And Breaks Collar Bone; Rodger Also Thrown From Pony

BY JOHNNY WALKER

There's one point escapes the attention of some of the pack and that is the question of clothes. It is depressing to see the kit some of the men turn out in. They might be rat catchers or garbage men, as a matter of fact one fellow in the first 'Unt was mistaken for a ridey boy and cussed at till he turned his face and showed he was a foreigner. It is a pity no rule exists that riders should be properly dressed.

There was another gent the Scribe dimly saw, in what looked like a cast off khaki tunic. Manners makyth man; clothes help considerably also. And it is to be hoped these gentlemen will regard the dignity of the 'Unt and array themselves accordingly. Wong Zung-chang, Ya Chong and Sons or even Saey Tai will show them how to do it. The Scribe gets nothing for this free ad: though it is said Trooper Hooper wrangled a new suit out of Saey Tai by calling his sub-griffin by that name.

SNOWY BRIEFS

When Earl B. rolled into the Race Club last Saturday week after the 'Unt was over he was accorded the usual honors of a New Pink and was privileged to "put up" which he did in fine style. The Pack was still whooping it when the Scribe escaped somewhere towards nine of the clock. Earl B. declared he was out for 'unting all last week and said he didn't care if it snowed briefs. It is very nice to see a New Pink, and it is hoped this season to see a lot of them. Elliott will go near to it.

Herlofsen has been in at the death many times but luck seems against him coming in first. Anyway he is likely to "put it across" this season for he is excellently mounted. One new name, to wit, Eastwood, appeared on last week's card. First 'Unt too for this young hound! The new entry is getting well blooded, and once they get the taste there will be no holding 'em. Go to it young fellers.

Poor old Martin has busted himself. Put his shoulder out or something. If he will go a-jumping in the early morn when he's only half awake he's looking for trouble and he's found it right enough.

O, HENRY!

Prospecting on Thursday afternoon with Earl B. it struck the Scribe that more and more of the country around Shanghai is going under intensive cultivation. Cabbage is King. Whereas a few years ago this culture was confined to odd patches and obscure corners, now acre after acre is encountered, making it a difficult if not impossible matter to lay a cabbageless run. This applies to all sections home, French, Rubicon and trans Soochow Creek countries. How Kiangwan fares we may see next week. The Pack is dying for a run in that district which undeniably is the best leaping country though it has a bad name through being laid too big in former history.

Yesterday's 'Unt was very keenly looked forward to judging by the wild doings of the Pack in the Race Club Friday night. They hemmed the Foxes in on every side, they plied them with questions innumerable; the Foxes answered with honeyed accents and lied as valiantly as gas meters. The 'Unt Choir, under the able conductorship of The Inimitable Sparke, gave a rehearsal, showing wonderful timbre and strength of lung, so much so that a scared passer-by touched off the fire alarm. It is easy to see the war is over.

OR, R. I. S.

After rain on Wednesday and Thursday morns, which was badly wanted, old Sol showed his rubicund face on Saturday and all was cheery and bright, perfect going in prospect, no dust, just a Heaven on earth for riding men.

Quite a huge crowd of riders all out for blood with their best ponies, assembled together at the third hour past noon, a right merry congregation. The 'Unt Choir was in great evidence, every man Jack was feeling well, giving tongue to it right heartily. And one of the their songs was Hush, Hush, Hush; here comes the movie-man, which sure enough he did. Shafts of wit flew around, mingled with spoonerisms from an adjacent estate where the landed gentry belarded the earth to increase the fullness thereof. Never was such a start.

And one Ben, of the tribe of

Beith of that sect of Pharisees called Ewo, an austere man, was elected Elder of the Pack. And he called them together before him and said, Brethren, these be troublous times, before ye are signs and portents of wrath to come. Behold, deviate ye not from the straight and narrow path, else evil shall befall thee, the waters shall close over thy head and the quicksands shall engulf thee. And now brethren time is up and ye may go. Whereupon the Pack departed in haste singing as they went. What the hell do we care. What the hell do we care. What the hell do we care now!

MOVIES EDGE IN

But they did care in a few seconds, for in that insidious way hounds have, or perhaps to oblige the Movie-man, they had edged and edged along the trail till when they started they were on the edge of the first jump instead of 200 yards away, result being a demnition horrid mess, men and ponies filling the trench reminiscent of Bannockburn. Mr. Gulland had a very anxious time here. Mr. Massey fell. And where he hit earth there remains a hole like unto a shell hole.

The great majority however got over and away, rounding a lagoon, over the Admirals Road, and full cry for the Misery Jump, which emptied a few more saddles. Hence a long fine gallop to the Via Media Platform, the Serpentine, straight ahead to the East side of Jim's Joys, over two quite good jumps, round a village to a wade never waded before.

This was specially laid to string out the 'Unt for that big fine water jump, yclept The Chasm, on Jim's Joys. The ridge in front had been ovelled and a lovely take off made. Round came the young fellers in single file, Schoch leading, the first thirty flew the chasm like swallows, then came a dud who stood broadside on, and after that the rot.

MAYHAP, JUST AS WELL

Other cautious ones found a place they could crawl through and got away to see the leaders buy a check up Jim's Joys and the whole field minus casualties then went pell mell for the Wiggly Waggly Creek, a good honest water jump full of juice. History recordeth not what happed hither.

After this a long point Westward skirting Sandfly Village and so to a good wade in an obscure corner. Through this due South, to a new crossing through Pagoda Creek to be named Rose's Wade which the 'Unt waded the first time in history. Here Mr. Hughes deserved his second name, Jordan, for he was totally immersed. Now Eastwards and homewards, by the Paint Brush Tree Temple, followed by two good legs, tally ho on over magnificient galloping country, when alas, the first flight of thrusters was thrown out by a well defined check to the right.

Hark back, through an honest B.M.H. and another long point to the Question Mark, bereft of its terrors this season, for it is dry. From here to the Flags at World Without End, a popular finish with both riders and spectators, a clean 11 feet of juice, and woe betide the man who falls.

PULLING LEATHER

Here gathered the usual motley of landed gentry, mafoos and spectators. Up goes the cry "Here they come," and round the corner came the 'Unt 'ell for leather. Benbow Rowe looking all over winner. But what was that huge cavernous grin behind him? Two flappers standing by the Scribe promptly had hysterics.

It's Bonar, It's Bonar! And it was Bonar. He jumped neck and neck with Benbow and just beat him to the Flags. And Bonar, the darling of the flappers gained his First Pink. Bravo Bonar! The first flight came in so close, the recorders, Papa Clarke and Genial Richard, had their work cut out to place them but they managed it and then it was found that Drakeford had won the H. W. Well done T.G.D.

The jumping at the finish was excellent, but along came the usual dud and after that the populace got a pain with laughing. Tidal wave after tidal wave heralded the luckless ones as they dived. Ah, it's worth coming to see gurgled a stout dame. And it was. But the Movie-man, said: Well of all the gol-darned countries this is it.

Scandinavia retrieved itself, for one Sorensen got on the card, the other Sorensen got on his head, but got across the World Without End. The only exception was Heriofsen and rumor hath it he is still wandering around the country.

AH-MEN

Everybody voted it a topping run and if everybody's happy, the Foxes are satisfied. But poor Earl B. is in a bed of pain, having fallen at The World Without End and smashed his collar bone. It is said Rodger did the same which makes two lawyers out of pidgin for a time. Never mind Earl B., you had a good ride anyway and that's some consolation.

Bonar is in luck for he takes a special cup put up for competition between the Banks. Happy Bonar.

The card read:

Second 'Unt, Dec. 6, 1919.
Start:—Springfield Line.
Finish:—World Without End.
Hunt laid by:—Messrs. Grayrigge and Earl B. Rose.

1. Mr. Bonar Law on Battle Axe.
2. Mr. Benbow Rowe on Dragon.
3. Mr. C. Knight on Father Confessor.
4. Mr. J. K. Brand on Dancing Bird.
5. T. G. Drakeford on Sea Swallow.
6. Mr. S. Brand Sorensen on Anglo Dane.

BERNE AND MASK WILL MEET AGAIN

Final Match Is Arranged Between Wrestlers By Special Request

Charles Margelis, manager of wrestling events that have been produced here recently, produced yesterday what he declared to be conclusive evidence that there is no possibility of collusion or previous acquaintanceship between William Berne and Constance le Brasseur, the "Masked Unknown."

Mr. Margelis procured a bill of the Victoria Theater showing that on April 4, 5 and 6 of this year the Frenchman was here with a troop of European performers. At that time Margelis and Berne had not come to the Far East from America. The manager maintained that it was ridiculous to suppose that he would pay the expenses of a man here for more than eight months, at a cost of more than a thousand dollars, in order to collect a thousand dollars, or some such sum, in gate receipts on a wrestling match.

Interest attached to the showing by Mr. Margelis in view of the fact that Berne and le Brasseur are to meet again in a final match at the Victrola Theater next Wednesday evening. The match was arranged, Mr. Margelis states, at the request of local sportsmen who requested that the Frenchman be given a fair show in a Graeco-Roman match in which toe-holds and strangle-holds are barred.

Recs Winners; Police Lose

(Continued from Page 1)

Clifford in tackling the Jewish outside right had the misfortune to start a ligament and so had to leave the field.

With this handicap, which came immediately after Harris for the home team had drawn first blood, the J. R. C. had more of the game and although they tried hard it was not until just before the interval that Komaroff from the left sent in a high shot which had Bertes guessing all the way.

Shortly after the commencement of the second spasm Cheetham had to leave the field through cramp. Bertes had come out of goal, Clifford taking his place between the sticks, and with this little advantage the game promised to be fairly even again when after fifteen minutes Bertes bought it. After this third mishap the J. R. C. had things pretty much their own way and the Club with the exception of two breakaways were not dangerous. Goldman missed an open goal with only the keeper to beat and very soon after Abrahams did likewise. One minute before time though, little Sternberg who had been playing a keen game throughout, notched the third tally and so sealed the issue of the match.

For the winners the J. R. C. were well served by Abrahams in the pivot position, by Sanft at center half while the backs, were both good. The Club had hard workers in Macdonald, Harris, and L. Goldman with A. P. playing the safest game of the four backs on the field. Mr. Fulton refereed.

WHIZZBANGS LOSE AGAIN

The Whizzbangs copped it again yesterday afternoon on the Recreation Club's ground when the home team ran out victors with the heavy score of 9 to 0.

The Recs. from the start were the aggressors and throughout the game had very little to fear. Begg for the visitors was the star breaking away occassionly only to be stopped by the usual sound defense of the Recs. backs.

For the winners Mears at center half was a hard worker with Cooke showing prominently in the front line. Goal getters were Smith 3, Alec. Sofoulis 2, Cooke 2, Norris and Johannsen 1 each. Mr. Gabbutt held the whistle.

POLICE ON SHORT END

The Police were at home to the Recreation Club in the second league yesterday afternoon on the Race Course and had to admit defeat by three goals to one. The Recs lost the services of C. Sofoulis in the latter part of the first half but not after he had opened the score for his side. At lemon time to Recs. were up three to nothing when the police after the interval put up a more vigorous game and, although they were not able to tie, had more of the play than their guests. Scorers for the visitors were Sofoulis, Gifford and Maitland while Jefferson was the only one of the home team who was able to beat Canda. The Police were unfortunately without a full turn out and had to call for assistance from the touch lines.

Mr. Baker held the whistle to everyone's satisfaction.

CUSTOMS WIN EASILY

The Customs had little difficulty with their visitors, the Navy, and won their second league fixture at the Hongkew Park by 9 to 1.

Curry notched five of the homesters points, Ogden 2, with Mellows and Wray one apiece.

Ward scored the sailors lone tally.

TIE GAME AT SOOCHOW

After having lost games to Soochow University by 6-0 and 7-0 scores, the Railway Recreation Club eleven played the collegians to a 2-2 tie at Soochow yesterday.

The University team took the offensive from the start but the forward line was only strong enough to score once. Castle Ho, the Railway star, tied the score before half time. Castle Ho scored again in the second half after the University had taken the lead.

The playing of the Soochow backs and the Railway forwards were the bright spots of the close game. Mr. Hallford of the Customs refereed.

The manager of the Railway Recreation Club eleven desires to thank the Soochow University athletic association for furnishing donkeys to take the players to the grounds and back to the station and also for the excellent tea served after the game.

NANYANG WINS 4-3

The Football Club in a friendly fixture against the Nanyang College went down by the odd goal in 7.

At half time the visitors, who were handicapped in not having a full turn out, were three up. After lemons the College boys got going and piled on four goals thus winning the match.

Sport and Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

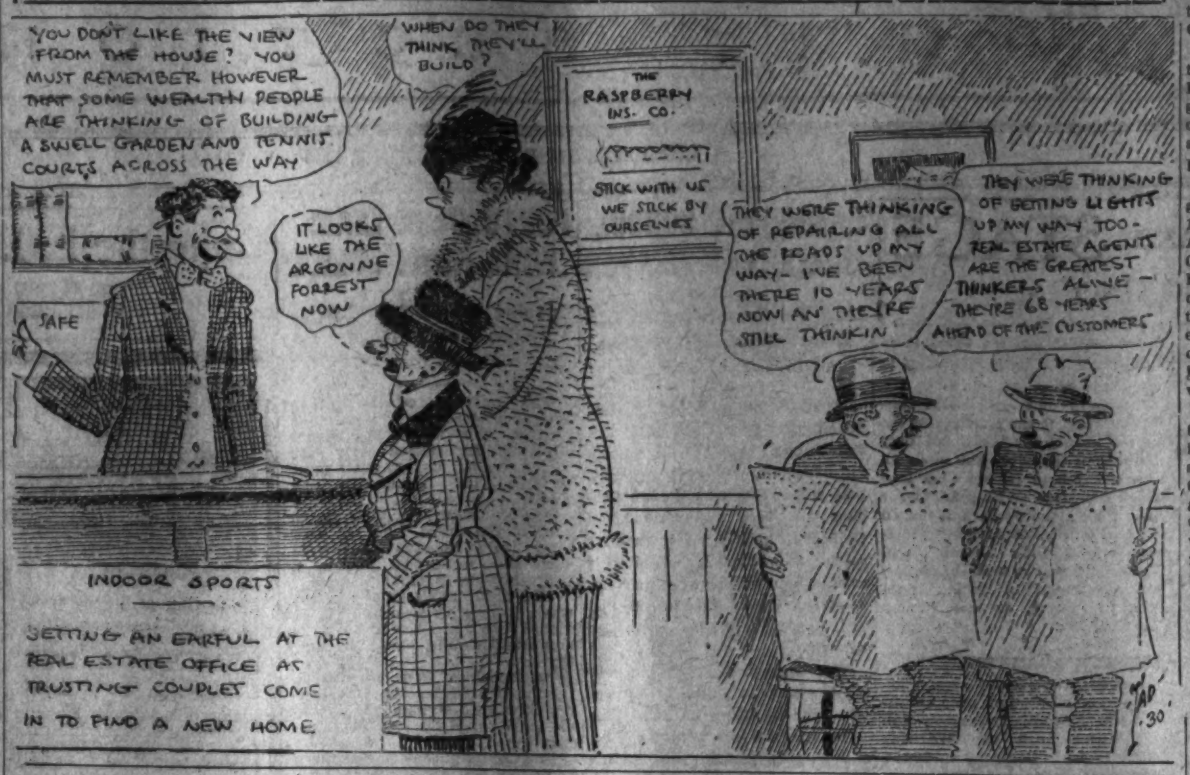
pertoire of Granville Barker's plays, and also a number of Shakespearean comedies. He writes that he will be able to bring very talented people, and that both in staging and playing the company will compare with the best that London has. He has already applied to Shanghai for dates.

* * *

THE CLUB'S CAPTAIN

With the departure of Tonkin for Hongkong the Club is now looking about for another captain. The name of Willie Clifford at once presents itself, but for the time being he is throwing in his lot with the second string. Quite rightly he feels that the youngsters need a guiding hand if they are to develop into a winning first team in the years to come. Forshaw might take over the duties, and no choice would be more popular. He has been playing here for years and years and still proves himself to be one of the best. I doubt if I have ever seen him play a more perfect game than he did against the Recs the other day. Conditions were all against good play, and yet he seemed to just revel in the mud, and no matter from what side the slippery ball came, he took it safely and placed it just where it was most needed. One of the finest kicks in the match was the one that he took at goal some fifteen yards out, and scored, much to the sorrow of Remedios. Yes, Forshaw still has plenty of snap to lead any team.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


YOU DON'T LIKE THE VIEW FROM THE HOUSE? YOU MUST REMEMBER HOWEVER THAT SOME WEALTHY PEOPLE ARE THINKING OF BUILDING A SWELL GARDEN AND TENNIS COURTS ACROSS THE WAY
WHEN DO THEY THINK THEY'LL BUILD?
THE RASPBERRY INS. CO.
STICK WITH US WE STICK BY OURSELVES
IT LOOKS LIKE THE ARGONNE FORREST NOW
SAFE
THEY WERE THINKING OF REPAIRING ALL THE ROADS UP MY WAY- I'VE BEEN THERE 10 YEARS NOW AN' THEY'RE STILL THINKIN
THEY WERE THINKING OF GETTING LIGHTS UP MY WAY TOO- REAL ESTATE AGENTS ARE THE GREATEST THINKERS ALIVE— THEY'RE 68 YEARS AHEAD OF THE CUSTOMERS
INDOOR SPORTS
SETTING AN EARFUL AT THE REAL ESTATE OFFICE AS TRUSTING COUPLET COME IN TO FIND A NEW HOME
TAD '30

Brilliant Pitching Makes Feature Of World Series

(Continued from Page 1)

twirled three hit world's series games—Dineen, Overall, Bender, Coombs, Foster, Leonard, Shore, Mays, Kerr, Ring and Eller. No pitcher ever has turned in two world's series games in which three hits or fewer have been made off his delivery.

DONOHUE GETS ONLY HIT

Ruelbach pitched his one hit game in the 1906 series between the Cubs and the Wite Sox, which saw more sensational pitching in the first four games than any other series yet played. The opening game was a pitchers' battle between Altrock and Mordecai Brown, in which each twirler was stung for only four hits, and the former won, 2 to 1.

The Cubs won the second game on the great pitching of Ruelbach. The only hit made off him was a single by Jiggs Donohue, the White Sox first baseman of that era. Ruelbach won the game easily by a score of 7 to 1, the lone White Sox run being scored on a base on balls and an error by Joe Tinker.

In the third game Ed Walsh put the Sox back in the lead, defeating Jack Pfiester by a score of 3 to 0. Walsh held the Cubs to two hits, a double by Schulte and a single by Hofman. Pfiester yielded four hits. This was perhaps the most sensationally pitched world's series game of them all. Some world's series novices called Eller's nine strikeouts of the recent series a record.

In this game there were twenty-one strikeouts in nine innings. Walsh fanned an entire dozen of Cubs, while Pfiester whiffed nine of the Sox. Though Schulte got to Big Ed for one double, Walsh fanned Wilfire three times, and got Sheckard, Evers and Tinker twice each. Frank Chance and Harry Steinfeldt were the only Cubs to breeze that day. George Rohe, the Sox utility infielder, won this game by tripling in the sixth inning with the bases full.

BROWN AVENGES DEFEAT

In the fourth game of the series Mordecai Brown avenged his opening defeat at the hands of Nick Altrock, the famous three-fingered wonder, beating the Sox left hander 1 to 0. Only two hits were made off Mordecai, against seven off Altrock. The Sox hits were singles by Hahn and Dougherty. Here was a one hit game and a pair of two hit games coming in succession, the greatest bit of world's series pitching ever put over.

After these tight pitchers' battles the staffs of both teams began to crack much as did the White Sox and Red pitchers in the 1919 series. The last two games were slugging matches, won by the Sox by scores of 8 to 6 and 8 to 3. After making only eleven hits in the first four games, the Sox made twenty-six bingles in the last two.

The next two hit game came in the fifth and final game of the 1913 series between the Giants and Athletics and was won by Eddie Plank in a pitchers' battle with Mathewson by a score of 3 to 1. The two Giant hits were made by the New York battery, McLean and Mathewson. It was the only time in his career that Plank ever took a decision from Mathewson, though they started to be pitching rivals in their college days, Matty being the star flinger at Bucknell and Plank the pride of Gettysburg.

MACK DISCOVERS CONCRETE

This was the celebrated game in which Connie Mack made the discovery that the concrete on the Polo Grounds was harder than his head. Plank was headed for a no hit game when Shafer walked in the fifth inning, the first man to reach base on Plank. As Murray popped a little fly to the infield Shafer fore down to second base with his head down. Despite the fact that both Giant coachers were yelling for him to get back, he kept on to second.

In the meantime Plank and Baker were undecided as to who should take the ball Eddie finally camped under it, and as he caught it Baker crashed into him and forced him to muff the ball. Instead of being retired on an easy double play the Giants now had runners on first and second, the result of Shafer's "bone."

During the excitement Connie Mack stood up in the Polo Grounds dugout, with the result that he jammed his head against the concrete roof and was momentarily stunned. McLean followed the Plank muff with the first Giant hit of the game, which scored Shafer.

JAMES GETS IN LIMELIGHT

Plank was the victim in the next two hit game, the second game of the 1914 series between the Athletics and Braves, which the Bostonians won in four successive games. Big Bill James pitched for Boston and defeated Plank by a score of 1 to 0, the lone run of the contest being scored by Deal in the ninth inning, after he had been caught napping between second and third and dashed safely to third. He scored the only run of the game when Les Mann sent a little Texas Leaguer just over Eddie Collins's head. In order to forestall any arguments, this was not the Bill James who pitched in the last game of the recent world's series for the White Sox.

The first world's series three hit game was pitched by Bill Dineen, the present American League umpire, who was the star of the 1903 world's series between the Red Sox and Pirates. Bill won three games of that series for Boston, two being shutouts. He won the second game of the series by a score of 3 to 0, holding the Pirates to three hits. His opponent was the worthy schoolmaster of Goshen, Ind., Sam Leever. Sam came up for air during the last series, and took in the opening show in Cincinnati.

Orvie Overall got in with a three hit shutout against the Detroit Tigers in the fifth and last game of the 1908 series. Orvie's opponent was Wild Bill Donovan, and Bill lost out by 3 to 0.

BENDER TAMES CUBS

Bender pitched his three hit game in the opening game of the 1910 world's series between the Athletics and Cubs. The lean Chippewa dazzled the Bruins with his speed in this contest and opened the eyes of the Cubs to the opposition they would be obliged to face. Overall was knocked out of the box in three innings in this contest, the Athletics winning by a score of 4 to 1.

Jack Coombs held the Giants to three hits in eleven innings in the third game of the 1911 series between the Athletics and Giants. This was the famous game which Baker tied up for Colby Jack by smashing Mathewson for a home run into the right field stands at the Polo Grounds in the ninth inning. Coombs won this game by a score of 3 to 2.

The next four pitchers to turn in three hit games were members of the Boston Red Sox. George Foster held the Phillies to three hits in the second game of the 1915 series and beat Erskine Mayer by a score of 2 to 1. Dutch Leonard repeated Foster's three hit game, the next afternoon and beat Grover Alexander by the same score, 2 to 1.

In the fifth and final game of the 1916 Red Sox-Dodgers series Ernie Shore, now with the Yankees, defeated Jeff Pfeffer by a score of 4 to 1, Brooklyn being held to three hits.

Carl Mays, another present member of the Yankee staff, pitched a three hit game against the Cubs a year ago while wearing Red Sox livery. Carl defeated George Tyler in the sixth and final game of the 1918 series, 2 to 1.

Basketball

The Y.M.C.A. Yellow Sox took the measure of the Nangnan College in basketball last night at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium by a score of 36 to 20. C. G. Hoh, Tom Chang and M. C. Lu were the heavy scorers for the home team, while Z. M. Cheng starred for the visitors.

The summary:

Nangnan College (20)		Y.M.C.A. Yellow Sox (36)
V. C. Kwei	lf	Tom Chang
Z. M. Cheng	rf	C. G. Hoh
M. S. Yuen	c	M. C. Lu
C. Y. Liang	lg	Rawling Yee
S. Y. Chang	rg	P. L. Koo

Goals from floor: Tom Chang 6, C. G. Hoh 7, M. C. Lu 1, P. L. Koo 1, Z. M. Cheng 4, V. C. Kwei 2, C. Y. Liang 1. Goals from fouls: M. C. Liu 6, Z. M. Cheng 6.

Time 20 and 15 minutes periods. Referee: Yao. Timer: Zee. Scorer: S. Y. Kao.

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Lyceum Theatre
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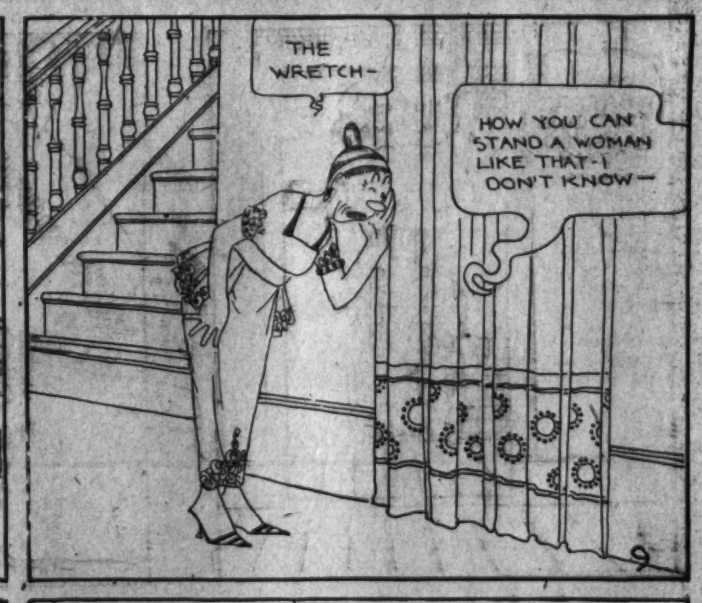
Comic Picture Section

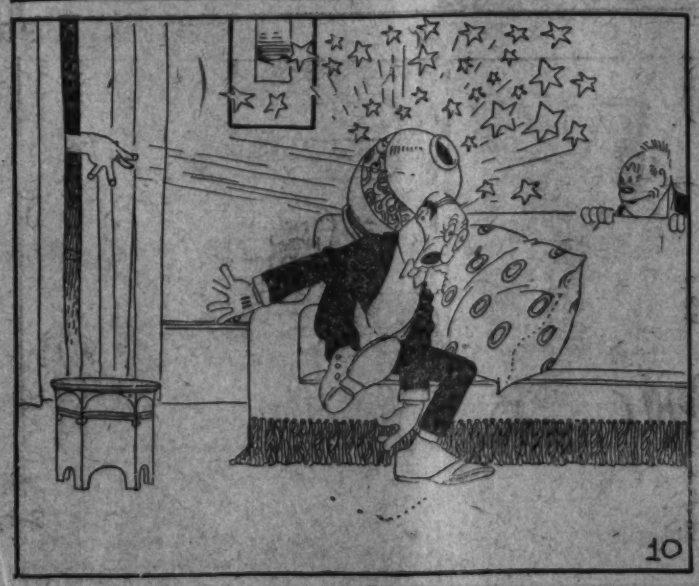
Sunday, December 7th, 1919

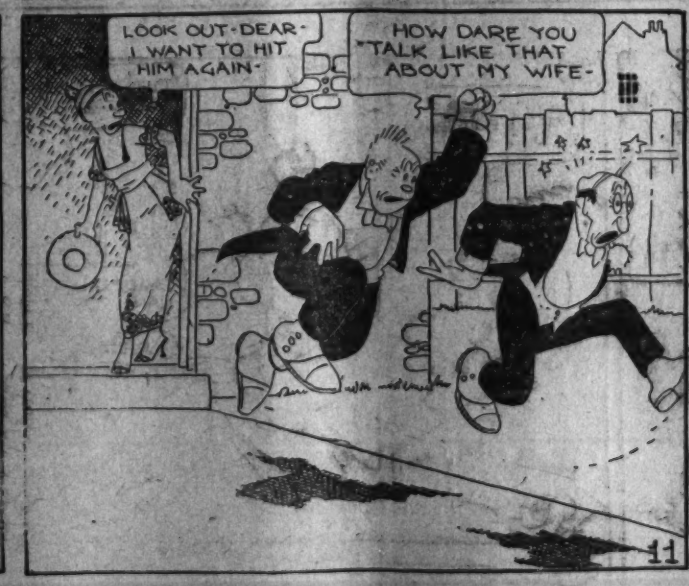
Bringing Up Father

OH FATHER I DON'T WANT TO MARRY THAT MAN· I HATE THE SIGHT OF HIM·
IM JUST TRYIN TO THINK OF SOME WAY TO GIT RID OF HIM WITHOUT COMMITTIN' MURDER!
2

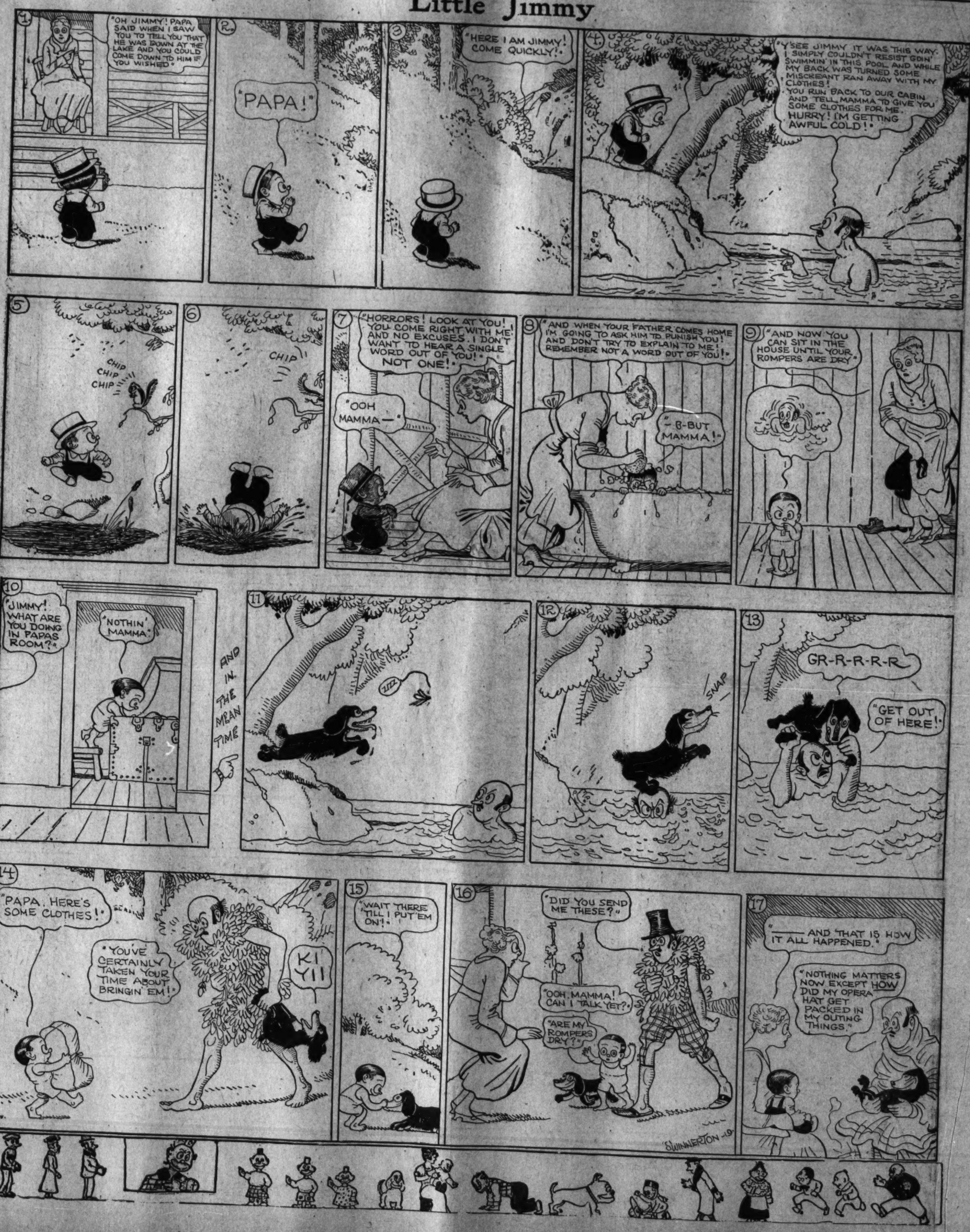
WHAT'S THE MATTER·LAD YOU LOOK LIKE AN AD· VANCE NOTICE OF TROUBLE
AW! MAGGIE WANTS OUR DAUGHTER TO MARRY A LORD·
SAY· I KIN TELL YOU HOW TO BEAT IT· I SEEN THE STUNT IN THE MOVIES·
3







Little Jimmy


1
"OH JIMMY! PAPA SAID WHEN I SAW YOU TO TELL YOU THAT HE WAS DOWN AT THE LAKE AND YOU COULD COME DOWN TO HIM IF YOU WISHED."
2
"PAPA!"
3
"HERE I AM JIMMY! COME QUICKLY!"
4
"Y'SEE JIMMY IT WAS THIS WAY. I SIMPLY COULDN'T RESIST GOIN' SWIMMIN' IN THIS POOL AND WHILE MY BACK WAS TURNED SOME MISCREANT RAN AWAY WITH MY CLOTHES! YOU RUN BACK TO OUR CABIN AND TELL MAMMA TO GIVE YOU SOME CLOTHES FOR ME. HURRY! I'M GETTING AWFUL COLD!"
5
CHIP CHIP CHIP
6
CHIP
7
"HORRORS! LOOK AT YOU! YOU COME RIGHT WITH ME! AND NO EXCUSES. I DON'T WANT TO HEAR A SINGLE WORD OUT OF YOU! NOT ONE!"
"OOH MAMMA—"
8
"AND WHEN YOUR FATHER COMES HOME I'M GOING TO ASK HIM TO PUNISH YOU! AND DON'T TRY TO EXPLAIN TO ME! REMEMBER NOT A WORD OUT OF YOU!"
"—B-BUT MAMMA!"
9
"AND NOW YOU CAN SIT IN THE HOUSE UNTIL YOUR ROMPERS ARE DRY."
10
"JIMMY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN PAPAS ROOM?"
"NOTHIN' MAMMA."
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
11
12
SNAP
13
GR-R-R-R-R
"GET OUT OF HERE!"
14
"PAPA. HERE'S SOME CLOTHES!"
"YOU'VE CERTAINLY TAKEN YOUR TIME ABOUT BRINGIN' 'EM!"
KI YI
15
"WAIT THERE 'TILL I PUT 'EM ON!"
16
"DID YOU SEND ME THESE?"
"OOH, MAMMA! CAN I TALK YET?"
"ARE MY ROMPERS DRY?"
SUMMERTON '19
17
"——AND THAT IS HOW IT ALL HAPPENED."
"NOTHING MATTERS NOW EXCEPT HOW DID MY OPERA HAT GET PACKED IN MY OUTING THINGS."